

THE CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

"Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

NEW SERIES, Vol. I, No. 36.]

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 7, 1853.

[OLD SERIES, VOL. XVI

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIocese OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIocese OF TORONTO.

PALM SUNDAY—MISSION FUND.

Collections made in the several Churches and Chapels and Missionary Stations, in behalf of Missionary objects within the Diocese, appointed for Palm Sunday.

Previously announced in <i>Canadian Churchman</i> Vol. 1, No. 33.....	£17 9 0
St. Mary Magdalen Church Picton, —per Churchwarden.....	1 2 6
St. George's Drummondville.....	1 11
St. John's Stamford, including a donation of 5s. from H. C. M.....	1 10 0
—per Rev. C. L. Ingles.....	2 11 11
St. Paul's, London, per W. W. Street Esq. Churchwarden.....	9 10 0
St. George's Church Goderich, —per Rev. E. L. Elwood.....	3 0 0

8 collections amounting to.....

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS' FUND.

Additional collections in behalf of this fund, appointed for the Second Sunday in January.

Previously announced.....	£196 18 0
Church of the Ascension, Hamilton	2 5 0
Christ's Church Binbrook, —per Rev. J. J. Alexander.....	1 0 0
Emily Collections at three stations.....	0 18 9
Cornell's School House... —per Rev. R. Harding.....	1 3 0
Rawdon.....	0 16 6
Hungerford.....	0 2 6
Roslyn.....	0 5 8
Huntingdon.....	0 1 10
Cook's School House.....	0 4 8
Farnsworth's.....	0 2 6
—per Rev. F. J. S. Groves.....	1 13 8
Wellington Square, —per Rev. T. Greene.....	1 2 6

155 Collections amounting to.....

DISTRICT BRANCHES

Gore and Wellington, ¼ Collections, per H. C. Baker Esq. Troa.....

SPECIAL DONATIONS.

Moore, for Widows and Orphans Fd.

PAROCHIAL BRANCHES.

Vaughan ¼ of Collections, 2 5 10

Thorahill ¼ do. 6 4 0

Special Donation..... 3 15 0

—per Rev. D. E. Blake;..... 12 4 10

Georgina ¼ of collections, —per Rev. W. Ritchie,..... 2 0 0

Picton additional on account of the £15 promised, —per Rev. W. Macaulay..... 3 15 0

St. Paul's Yorkville, per J. Henderson Esq. Churchwarden..... 7 18 5

Essa, (East)..... 0 2 6

Junissil, (North)..... 1 6 3

Ovo, Lot 40 Concession 1, 0 13 9

Vespra..... 0 13 9

—per Rev. G. Nugent..... 2 16 3

Emily, per Rev. R. Harding..... 7 17 0

St. Paul's Kingston ¼ of collection, —per W. A. Geddes Esq..... 2 10 0

Tecumseth & West Gwillinbury, —per Rev. F. L. Osler..... 12 2 6

£51 4 0

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received of J. L. Alexander..... 1 5 0

" J. Mockridge, 11th year. 1 5 0

" G. C. Street, 1851 & 1852 2 10 0

" E. L. Elwood for 11th year 1 5 0

£6 5 0

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY,
Sec. C. S. D. T

Grimsby, 4th April, 1853.

Rev. T. S. Kennedy,
Sec. Ch. Soc.

Rev. Sir,—In the Report of the Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society published in the *Canadian Churchman* of the 31st ult., the following sentence occurs: "The Parish of Grimsby sent in no report to the Secretary."

From this it would appear that my Parish has done nothing this year for the Church Society, and in order to remove a false impression I write to you to state that the gross amount collected was £23 13s. 9d., of which £1 15s. was specially appropriated to the Widows and Orphans' Fund, and one fourth of the balance (together with £1.

15s.) was remitted to the District Treasurer by me on the 25th day of February, to be carried to credit of the Parent Society, for General Purposes, the remaining three-fourths being retained for Parochial purposes.

I remain, Rev. Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
F. J. LUNDY, Rector.

(For the *Canadian Churchman*.)

Brockville, March 31, 1853.

The Rev. E. Denroche begs to acknowledge the receipt of £40 11 3d., towards the building of Churches in Ireland, as required for the worship of those who have been converted from the Romish or Papal schism, and are being now added daily to the only true Catholic Church in and of that ancient "Island of Saints."

The above sum was partly contributed as special gifts at the offertory, and partly handed to the Missionary for the same purpose. Among the latter sort it is a great gratification to him to have to say that the amount of £5 13 1½d; was collected by his Godson from the youth of the congregation, chiefly Sunday School children.

In making this acknowledgement, Mr. Denroche desires to return his sincere thanks to those of his people, who have given this practical proof of their protestantism, and thus lovingly responded to his appeal on behalf of the Church of his native country.

O Lord, tis' Thine arm can alone bring salvation.

Can sunder of error each rivitted chain,
Tis' Thy spirit alone that begins renovation,
Where life has long slumbered and seemed on the wane.

Through thee may all error from Erin be driven!

Through thee may a back-sliding land be forgiven,

Through thee, Lord, recover her title to Heaven.

Erin,—blest country—the "Island of Saints."

E. D.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, HAMILTON.

At the annual Meeting of the Vestry of this Church, holden on Easter Monday, an address, of which a copy is subjoined, was presented to the Incumbent, the Rev. John Hebdon, A. M. A purse containing fifty sovereigns accompanied the address.

To those at a distance who are not familiar with the fact, it may be well to mention that the reverend gentleman on his voyage to America, a few years ago, had the misfortune to be shipwrecked, when he sustained a serious loss, and amongst other things that of the whole of a valuable library. This circumstance renders the present donation the more appropriate, and the whole is a gratifying proof of the respect and affection which his congregation entertain for him.

To the Rev. John Hebdon A.M., Incumbent, &c.

Reverend and Dear Sir,—The Congregation of the Church of the Ascension, desirous of publicly testifying their regard for you individually, as well as their appreciation of your labours amongst them during the period that they have been privileged to sit under your ministry, respectfully request your acceptance of the accompanying slight token of their esteem.

They are aware of the responsible nature of your duties, and of the necessity under which every faithful minister of the Gospel must lie, for diligent study and examination of that Holy Word whose saving truths and life-giving doctrines it is his privilege to set forth to those over whom the Providence of God has placed him; and while fully persuaded that the Divine blessing alone can give success to his efforts, they are of opinion that it is right to make use of all proper means which may be within his reach for the better understanding of the Word of God.

Among those means a well selected library is usually deemed one of the most efficacious; and knowing the unfortunate circumstance which deprived you of your own valuable collection, and thus materially increased your labour in the preparation of your important duties, they take the liberty of requesting you to devote the amount which they now have the pleasure of presenting, towards the purchase of such additions to your library as will be useful to you in your ministerial labours.

They avail themselves of the opportunity to express the hope that you may long be spared to continue those labours amongst them, and they pray that the great Head of the Church may own and abundantly bless your ministrations.

On behalf of the Congregation of the Church of the Ascension,
C. HORATIO GATES,
Vestry Clerk.

Hamilton,
Easter Monday, 1853 }

To which Mr. Hebdon made the following reply:—

Church of the Ascension,
Hamilton, 29th March, 1853.

C. Horatio Gates, Esq., }
Vestry Clerk.

My Dear Sir,—I beg to present to the Congregation of the Church of the Ascension my grateful sense of their kindness in the expressions of their regard which they have conveyed to me through you; and my best thanks for the valuable token of their esteem with which those expressions are accompanied.

They rightly judge that the labours of a Minister of the Gospel of Christ are of most responsible nature: "Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel." I dare not assert that I have fully acted up to my responsibility; "Who is sufficient for these things." Yet I hope that I can conscientiously say that I have not compromised, in my ministrations, any of the great doctrines of the Gospel of the grace of God, nor have I shrunk from enforcing the observance of its precepts. Wherein I have been found faithful the praise is alone belonging to the Lord; and wherein I have failed the fault is mine.

If the assurance that you convey to me that my ministrations are acceptable does not lessen my sense of the responsible nature of my office, it tends largely to lighten its duties and to relieve me of anxiety. It is where our ministrations, yielded "as of the ability which God giveth," seem to be uncared for and unproductive, that the spirits of a minister become depressed, and his physical and mental energies impaired. We sow the seed, and are impatient if the fruit does not soon appear. May we have a larger measure of faith and patience. "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good."

The sympathy expressed for the loss which I sustained in coming out to this country, is warmly appreciated by me: and the substantial proof of it, which the Congregation of the Church of the Ascension have afforded, shall be applied in the manner requested; and may its results be to me a better knowledge of those inspired Scriptures which alone "are able to make wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus," and an increased capability to feed the flock over which it is my high privilege and weighty responsibility to be placed in charge.

I would again assure the Congregation of the Church of the Ascension of the gratitude with which I receive the expressions of their good will towards me personally. Most unaffectedly and cordially do I reciprocate it to all and each individually. "May the blessing of Almighty God rest upon pastor and flock. May we be a united people, bearing and forbearing with each other," united in the bonds of that everlasting covenant which is "ordered in all things and sure."

Your faithful friend and pastor,
(Signed,) JOHN HEBDON.

NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE DIocese OF TORONTO CHURCH SOCIETY.

(Continued.)

The parish of Thorold reports,—

Annual Subscriptions for General Purposes.....£34 17 0

Annual Subscriptions for Travelling Missions.....£0 15 0

Special Donation for Travelling Missions in both Townships...£2 10 0

£38 2 0

The Special Donation is that of a young member of the Church, now deceased, who having kept school during the winter months in order to enable him to pursue his studies during the Summer months, preparatory to commencing the study of Medicine, found himself in the possession on his death bed of the above sum; and requested his heart-broken mother (also since deceased) to devote it to some Holy Missionary object.

The parish of Fort Erie reports that owing to extensive repairs upon the Church at Fort Erie the amount raised in the parish has been only

For General Purposes.....£11 5 0

Donations for W. & O F..... 0 15 0

£12 0 0

While at the same time its efforts on behalf of its own Clergyman have been far larger than in any previous year; still its Church Society subscriptions are much more than any previous year, with the exception of the last,—being £7 8s. 9.—and its quarterly collections for the same Society have been, it is believed, larger than at any former period.

The united Mission of Christ's Church, Lake Shore, with St. John's Church, Cayuga, and Dunnville reports:—"That the continued re-

movals of influential members of the Church and their families from the Lake Shore has of necessity had a painful effect upon that portion of the parish, but it is yet gratifying to find that its branch of the Church Society has not suffered in its finances, as might have been so justly feared; its subscriptions being £12 18s. 2½d., which is more than £1. 15s. above those of the preceding year.

Of Dunnville, it reports,—"That though rapidly rising into commercial importance, it has also, during the past year had to lament the loss, by removal, of a large number of its most regular Church people.

Statement of Amounts received by the Treasurer of the Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, for the year ending Feb. 21 1853.

What Parish.	Total Rec.	One feth. Pa. So.	One feth. Trav. Mis.	One half each Par.
Niagara.	6 5 0	9 16 3	9 16 3	19 12 6
St. Catharines	55 3 3	13 15 10	13 15 10	27 11 8
Thorold.	34 17 0	8 14 3	8 14 3	17 8 6
To Trav. Mis.	3 5 0	0 0 0	3 5 0	0 0 0
Sub. Rev. B. C. Hill.	1 5 0	1 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Stamford and Drum'dville.	14 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	7 0 0
N.F. Toronto	0 13 10	0 13 10	0 0 0	0 0 0
W. & O. Fund	2 15 0	2 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Div. Stu. Fund	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Fort Erie.	11 5 0	2 16 3	2 16 3	5 13 6
W. & O. Fund	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Louth, Rev. A. Dixon's Sub.	1 5 0	1 5 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Grimsby.	21 18 9	5 9 8	0 0 0	16 9 7
W. & O. Fund	1 15 0	1 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Chippewa.	25 17 6	7 9 4	7 9 4	14 18 9
W. & O. Fund	12 10 0	12 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Dunnville.	7 18 9	1 19 8	1 19 8	3 19 4
Port Maitland	8 13 10	2 3 3	2 3 3	4 6 11
W. & O. Fund	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
South Cayuga.	3 4 4	3 4 4	0 0 0	0 0 0
Int. on Deben belonging to Trav. Mis. fund of Dis. Association	5 2 2	0 0 0	5 2 2	0 0 0
Total	256 14 6	18 3 0	58 12 3	116 19 5

St. Catharines March 19, 1853.

Geo. HERRIOT,

Treasurer.

This statement shows that the Society has lost the confidence of the members of the Church, and it is to be hoped that the measures adopted by the Parent Society for giving greater efficiency to its operations by having a Secretary, who can devote all his time and energies to the promotion of its interests and the extension of its limits—for securing all monies paid over by its friends for its benefit in its adopting the Bank of Upper Canada, as its Treasurer; and for enabling its members generally, throughout the Diocese, by means of deputations from the several District Branch Associations, to take part in its proceedings, will tend to extend its influence and increase its means. At the present time the Church Society appears to be the hope of the Church; and until it pleases Almighty God to grant the members of the Church the privilege of meeting together in Convocation, it behoves all to do their utmost to render it as efficient as possible for the great work entrusted to it; and your Committee desire to raise their humble voice in expressing an earnest desire and wish, that the time may not long be delayed, when the boon will be granted to us of Bishops, Presbyters and Laity taking counsel together for the extension, permanence and efficient support of the Church in this rapidly rising country.

Your Managing Committee have stated the inability of the venerable indefatigable Bishop of this Diocese to supply us with a travelling Missionary on account of the small number of gentlemen offering themselves for Holy Orders. To the young men educated in the country can we alone look for the supply of our vacant parishes and Missions; for such are the demands for Clergymen, both in England and Ireland, owing in the former country to the great increase of Churches and sub-division of parishes, and in the latter to the glorious Reformation, with which it has graciously pleased Almighty God, to bless the labours of His faithful servants, who have devoted themselves to the extension of His Kingdom, amongst the most ignorant and deluded of their fellow countrymen, that the supply from those quarters has been utterly cut off. While this fact calls for our gratitude to Him, who has thus graciously revived his glorious work in our parent lands, it at the same time reminds the members of the Church in this highly-favoured country that for the future they must both supply the candidates for our Ministry, and, when necessary, assist in supporting them during their preparation for the duties of their high and holy office.

It is to be exceedingly lamented that, at a time, when so many clergymen could be so profitably employed in this diocese, so few candidates for the ministry, compared with the demand for them, should be pursuing their Theological studies, Your Committee humbly conceive that the lay members of the Church in the older and abler

parishes, have in some measure been the cause of this; inasmuch as, depending on the ample provision made for the supply of the ministrations of the Church by a pious Sovereign (which to say the least is a very precarious dependence), they have not made that provision for the support of their clergymen, which their circumstances would easily have enabled them to do, and which would have caused parents to turn the thoughts of their promising sons to the church, as affording not only a most extensive offer of usefulness, but also a moderate competency for themselves and families. This is a subject which your committee believe cannot be brought too often or too prominently before the members of the Church, in the older and abler parishes; for while they are those at whose door the blame lies, they will not suffer first or most; for their parishes will be supplied by the withdrawal of the younger clergy from the less desirable parishes, missions which will be left destitute; and thus they too will suffer themselves indirectly; for St. Paul says plainly, that "we are all members one of another; and if one member suffer the other members suffer with him."

Another subject which claims the attention all the members of the Church is the University of Trinity College, Toronto. Most unwillingly did Churchmen give up their right to a share in the ample endowment provided from the public funds for the education of their children—and most steadily did they oppose its provision to objects foreign to those for which it was originally intended. But when their efforts failed and King's College being abolished, the present University of Toronto was established, they could no longer look to the public endowment for the education of their children; because that education was thoroughly divested of all religious foundation.

Their only alternative therefore was to establish a College from their own funds for the education of their children in those principles which they deemed of more importance than the most complete secular education. That has been done; a Royal Charter has been obtained; able instructors engaged in their important duties; a large number of young men are availing themselves of the sound education there afforded them; and the founders of the College have every confidence in appealing to the members of the Church to support the only collegiate institution at which their children can receive instruction in accordance with their principles.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. M. MILLER,
Secretary, N. D. B. D. C. S.

Niagara, February 24th, 1853.

Your managing Committee have read with deep interest a Report submitted to the monthly meeting of the parent Society on the 2nd inst., shewing the working of the Society in this Diocese, and feel deeply thankful that this matter has been so ably treated in that important document; to which they beg leave to call the serious attention of the members of the Church in this district.

Colonial News.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, March 26th, 1853.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Jean Baptiste Parent, of Beauport, and Daniel Byrne, of St. Sylvestre, Esquires, to be Justices of the Peace in and for the District of Quebec.

His Excellency has been further pleased, under the provisions of the 16th Victoria, chap. 14, to discontinue the Court for the summary trial of small causes in the County of Drummond; the letters patent to that effect will bear date the 30th March instant.

Mr. Charles Wright, of Ste. Martine, in the County of Beauharnois, has been also appointed a Commissioner of Small Causes, in addition to the Commissioners gazetted on the 31st December last.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

Quebec, 24th March, 1853.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Letters patent of invention for a period of fourteen years from the date thereof, to the following persons, viz:

Albert Rounds, of the Village of St. John, Contractor and Master Builder, for "A new and useful improvement in the construction of Lightning Conductors"—(Dated 16th February, 1853.)

Daniel Mindigo, of the Village of St. John, Machinist, for "A new and useful improvement in the construction of Lightning Rods"—(Dated 16th February, 1853.)

Peter Rowe Higley, of the Village of Oshawa, Machinist, for "A new and improved Machine for cutting Hay and Straw"—(Dated 7th March, 1853.)

Aretus Andrews Wilder, of the Township of Sandwich, Engineer and Machinist, for "A new and useful Machine for Planing, Tonguing and Grooving Boards"—(Dated 7th March, 1852.)

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to have to record another fatal accident on the works on the Great Western Railway; caused by drink. On Sunday evening last, three men crossed the unfinished bridge over the Grand River, near Paris, and proceeded to some shanties to drink. On their return one of the number named Archibald Morrison missed his footing and fell into the river and was drowned. His companions, strange to say, did not raise any alarm; but continued to search for their companion all night, and it was not till enquiry was made for him, next morning, that they admitted the truth. The body has not been found.

DEATH OF HENRY FINKLE, Esq.—Only three weeks ago, we were called upon to announce Mr. Finkle's resignation, as Councillor and Reeve of the Town of Woodstock; immediately after which, he proceeded to New York on his way to

the South, in the hope that relaxation from business and change of air might restore his health, which had been failing some months previously. An all-wise Providence, however, decreed differently, and it is now our melancholy duty to record his death, which occurred at New York on Sunday last, the 27th instant, in the 47th year of his age.—Mr. Finkle was among the earliest settlers in Woodstock, having moved into it about 18 years ago, and has always maintained the character of being one of the most enterprising of its inhabitants.—*British American.*

COMMENCEMENT OF THE PARIS SECTION OF THE BUFFALO AND GODERICH RAILWAY.—We learn from the *Paris Star* that on Monday last, it was decided that the ceremony of turning the first sod should take place at one o'clock, and H. Capron, Esq., consented to officiate on the occasion. Public Notice having been given, a large assemblage formed in the square opposite the Post Office, and thence proceeded to the ground. Having arrived at the ground chosen for the commencement of the work, H. Capron, Esq., proceeded to address the assemblage, and remarked that the present was a great and important day for the interests of their rising town. Mr. Capron then turned the first sod amid the cheers and plaudits of the crowd, wheeled it off to some distance, and delivered up the barrow. This terminated the ceremony, and the proceedings broke up.—*Dundas Warbler.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred at the stone quarry, near the Gore Mills, on Wednesday morning, to a man named James Sullivan, who is about 22 years of age, which it is feared, will result in his death. It appears that he was engaged, with others, in removing some trees out of the way of the quarry men, when a large portion of a tree fell on him, and horribly mangled his head and body. The unfortunate man is said to have been a quiet, industrious person, enjoying the regard of his fellows. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*Dundas Warbler.*

Captain Maxwell, late of the steamer *New Era*, has obtained the Government contract for the Tug Boats on the St. Lawrence between this and Kingston.

CAPT. BOXER, R. N.—The *Quebec Mercury* says:—"Our fellow citizens will be pleased to learn the promotion of Capt. Boxer, R. N., C. B. to Rear Admiral of the Blue. The intelligence of his being gazetted to the vacancy occurring on the demise of Admiral Sir Thomas Capel, came out by the steamer of the 9th inst. We understand that the gallant officer, whose frequent and meritorious services in the cause of his country, fully entitled him to his high rank, will leave Quebec in May."

ACCIDENT.—On Friday last as Mr. Sheriff McDonald was crossing the Matland near its mouth on the ice, the ice broke and the Sheriff was partially immersed in the water, but we are glad to state that he escaped without any injury except a slight wetting.

The *Western Planet* brings us intelligence of the opening of navigation on the River Thames, and reports the first arrival at Chatham of the Steamer *Alliance*, with passengers, on Saturday last.

Quebec, 24th March, 1853.

Since the date of my last communication two of the most important of the Government measures have been continually before the House—I refer to the Representation Bill and the Bill for the Abolition of the Seigneurial Tenure. The first of these has been now fully disposed of by the Lower House, of whom, last night, sixty-one voted for its passing. How the "organs" will exert in the adoption of a measure which effectually places Upper Canada in subjection to Lower Canada. This, I am convinced, must be the inevitable result of its action, for although each division of the Province may be for a few years fairly represented, so far as numbers are concerned, it has been forgotten that while party feeling will in Upper Canada ever maintain two or three yawning divisions in the ranks of its members—members from Lower Canada who must of necessity be almost exclusively French, being influenced by a strong national feeling will be well banded together, and always maintain an effective majority. The Bill, as I anticipated, has been completely altered, having been printed over no less than three times. The bill as passed has hardly the slightest approximation to the bill as brought in by Government, but its effects will not be the less injurious, and more especially so to Upper Canada, notwithstanding amendments moved by Sir A. McNab and Mr. Brown, providing for increased representation, in proportion to increased population, Government and the Lower Canadians insisted on both sections being for ever placed on a similar footing. But two Lower Canadian members voted against the Bill, Mr. Badgley and Mr. Marchildon. Mr. Badgley could not consistently have supported the Bill, having resolutely opposed it since its first introduction by Mr. Lafontaine. The French party have now got all they required from the present Government, and it now remains to be seen, if like the viper they do not turn and bite the hand that has cherished them. Some suspicion of consequences like these appears to fill the minds of the Upper Canada section of the Government. From certain remarks one of them has been heard to let fall, it would appear that it would not displease them much were the measure defeated in the Upper House. It is understood that the call of the Upper House will not take place until the opening of the navigation, even should that be the case ministers have plenty to do until then. There are now, you will see, thirty-nine Government measures on the orders of the day, and will you believe it, Sir, that after a Session of four months and a half they have only passed eighteen bills! and yet they are continually asserting their anxiety to push thro'

the Government measures. The Governor General came down last Friday, and is coming down again to day to sanction bills of which I believe a dozen altogether have been passed. The organs have I perceive been doing their best to smother over the narrow approach to a defeat, suffered by the "strong Government" the other night on the Ecclesiastical Corporations Bill, by declaring that Conservatives and Mr. Brown's party formed a coalition for the defeat of the ministry. No assertion could be more unfounded, the bill was framed to gratify, as I said before, two opposite parties, and was carried only by the loose fish of both. Its opponents voted for it conscientiously, but from motives as extremely opposite as black from white.

It was edifying last night to witness the apparent exultation of modest Malcolm on the passing of the Representation Bill. In the most dignified and parliamentary style, and as became the President of Her Majesty's Council applying his fingers and thumb systematically arranged to his classic nose, in token of the scorn he felt for its opponents, apparently forgetting that the passing of that bill was the death blow to his party. In order to let their excitement cool down, the House will adjourn to-day until Tuesday next, when I expect the Seigneurial Tenure Bill will be first taken up. I should inform you that Mr. Brown has given notice of resolutions on the Clergy Reserve Question, and Mr. Cauchon has given notice of a question as to whether ministers endorse the opinion of Mr. F. Peel and the Duke of Newcastle, with respect to the Roman Catholic Endowments. I fancy in endeavoring to escape Scylla in this case they must inevitably split upon Charybdis. To-day the streets are crowded with devout Catholics "making their stations" at the different churches whose altars are decorated with plate and adorned with tapers and flowers. They visit every church going through a certain formula in each. The custom is to commemorate the sufferings of our Saviour while carrying his cross; but it is time I closed as the Mail leaves at four o'clock.—*From the Quebec Correspondent of the British Canadian.*

Quebec, 5 April, 1853,

Last night after the Report left an address was voted for copies of the last reports of Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary. Mr. Dixon moved for correspondence relative to the later dismissal from the Commission of the Peace and asks a copy of—the petition and the names thereto, of certain individuals praying for such dismissal. Yeas, 25, Nays, 32.

The Legislative Council agreed to a Bill to incorporate the London and Port Sarnia Railroad. Mr. Sicotte introduced a Bill to authorise the depositors in the Montreal Provident and Savings Bank, to appoint Trustees to wind up the affairs of the said Bank.

On motion of Mr. Ridout, the 64th rule of the House was suspended in so far as relates to a Bill to incorporate a Company for the erection of an Hotel in the City of Toronto.

Mr. Ridout then introduced the said Bill. Mr. Christie of Wentworth, moved that the 64th rule of the House be suspended in so far as relates to the incorporation of the Company to construct the Railroad from Brantford to Maiden, lost.

Mr. Christie of Wentworth, introduced a Bill to incorporate a Company creating water power on the Grand River.

The Bill to incorporate the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad Company was read the third time. Referred.

An Act to incorporate a Company for a Railroad connecting St. Catharines with the Great Western Railway, was read the first time, the rules being suspended.

On motion to refer, a petition of Mr. C. Small was negatived.

The following Bills were read a third time, An Act regulating securities—The Bill to regulate emigrants and quarantine passed through the Committee, and the University Amendment Bill also passed through Committee, as to certain clauses. Mr. Hincks stated that it was his intention to make compensation to the Medical Professors for the loss of their chairs, the amount to be fixed by the House.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA."

New York, March, 31.

The *Niagara* arrived at Halifax last evening, from Liverpool on the 19th inst. She brings 96 passengers and a full freight. In the fog prevailing here she struck at the entrance of the harbor, but received no damage.

The *Arctic* arrived out on the 15th. The screw steamer arrived out on the 18th inst. in 12 days and 12 hours, from New York.

The screw steamer *City of Manchester* arrived out in 14 days and 8 hours.

ENGLAND.—The Parliamentary business is unimportant.

Lord J. Russell stated in the House of Commons, that the American Government had reduced the duty on prints, calico and paper—or measures thereunto will soon be introduced.

Mr. Mills called attention to the fact that the only winter route of the British to Canada is through the territory of the United States—and he asked if the Government intended to facilitate it by the guarantee of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad.

Mr. Peel, for the Government was unable to state.

Lord J. Russell spoke of Austrian proceedings towards Sardinian subjects in consequence of the military insurrection. The Sardinian Government had requested the British Government to interfere against sequestration, and Great Britain had written a strong letter to Vienna; but in the

meantime the Austrian authorities had stated it was their intention to remove sequestration from parties proving themselves innocent.

Lord J. Russell stated that the Government had received notice that the Grand Duke of Tuscany had liberated the Medici family, and allowed them to leave Tuscany.

The Clergy Reserves Bill proceeds slowly through committee.

The estimated import of gold for the next two weeks is £3,000,000.

FRANCE.—the Emperor's policy being to present a quiet aspect towards all governments until after the coronation, the political news is scarce.

Great anxiety is manifested for the Pope's visit to Paris. It is likely, but not certain, that he will come.

On dit—that the Emperor of Austria insists on the Pope coming to Vienna to crown him; but to this Napoleon will not consent.

LONDON MARKETS.—Consols have fluctuated from 100½ to 100¾, and closed at 99¾. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £700,000. Transactions in the U. S. stocks have been small—holders demanding an advance.

Bacon firm—going up. Sales at 54s. a 56. Lard small business at 53s a 55s.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—A better tone prevailed during the week. Market closed steadily—wheat at 1d advance—flour, 3d a 6 advance—Corn, 6d advance. Dennistown & Co. quote western canal at 23s 9d a 24s 3d;—Baltimore and Philadelphia at 24s 6d.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARCTIC."

New York, April 5th, 1853.

The *Arctic* arrived this evening at 4½ p. m., with Liverpool dates to 23rd ult.

ENGLAND.—Parliament had adjourned over for the Easter Holy day.

A letter from Mr. De Cons the French minister of Marine in reply to one addressed to him by Mr. Ewart M. P. gives assurance of the most pacific intentions of the French Government, and that a serious misunderstanding between the two nations would be one of the greatest misfortunes.

A fire took place on the 19th ult., in the Prince of Wales Tower at Windsor Castle. Several rooms in the occupation of the Royal Family were badly burned, and at one time the noble edifice was in danger of destruction.

Strikes of mechanics and working classes generally for higher wages, were becoming more frequent and were being obtained by various classes.

FRANCE.—Rumours were current that the Coronation would take place at Rheims.

ITALY.—Great activity prevails amongst the revolutionary chiefs in Lombardy and that an outbreak somewhere may be looked for about the first of May. Kossuth and Mazini are said to be jointly working for this end.

TUSCANY.—The Medici embarked at Leghorn on the 20th.

TURKEY.—The threatening aspect of Russia towards Turkey has been the cause of the greatest excitement, not only in Constantinople, but in London and Paris, causing considerable fluctuation in funds. The proceedings of Menschikoff the Russian minister, are of a warlike character. The British fleet in the Mediterranean had been strengthened. The French fleet had been ordered to proceed to the Archipelago at once. The latest intelligence states that it is probable matters would be peaceably settled.

We, (*Connought Watchman*) have been favored with the following extracts from a letter just received by Mr. D. Baird, of Ballina, from his brother in Australia. It contains some information that may not be uninteresting to intending emigrants:—

Melbourne, Oct., 21st 1852.

You are aware that we sailed on the 25th June, in the *Tippo Saib* (Capt. Stuart.) On the 28th Sept. we arrived off Cape Otway; the scenery there is very beautiful—high lands, well wooded, and a very splendid waterfall. As you may guess, we all teased our eyes on this novel scene. The entrance to the bay, between the land, is two miles in length. The tide runs at the rate of six knots an hour within a few yards of the shore. We at length reached Hobson's Bay, where all ships' anchor, about nine miles from Melbourne—thankful to the Lord for all his goodness and sparing mercies after a voyage of 95 days, which was anything but a disagreeable one. Our Captain was a man well qualified to command, and showed the greatest kindness to every one on board. There was no spirits sold on board, but a very large quantity of wine, ale, and porter; it would be incredible to you to know the quantity cleared—above £1,000—by ale and porter, beside wine—if spirits had been sold the people would have gone wild in hot weather. The water was very bad being in new casks. The allowance of water was one quart daily for each passenger, the other two went to the galley to make tea and cook the meat. The allowance was quite sufficient for any reasonable eater. I can scarcely say how we all on board spent the time. It was excessively hot as far as the Cape, and very cold from the Cape here. There was very little reading on board, a man would read more in two weeks at home than was read during the voyage. An immense amount of cash exchanged hands by gambling (*blind hook*) and many who had money had none leaving the ship. When we anchored we found that we must land at our own expense, we were all nicely taken in by the broker, who stated on our tickets to be landed at Port Philip instead of Melbourne. Port Philip is a district, and Melbourne is nine miles off up the river Yarrowyarrow. The steamer

came occasionally and took as many as they thought fit, and tumbled their luggage into the boat like stones off a precipice. You would be sorry to see people's luggage smashed, and many thrown into the sea and lost altogether, and then charging 5s. a head for each person and extra for their luggage. Such a state of things I can scarcely describe.

Landed on the wharf. I had to pay £2 10s. for our luggage and 5s. each for passage. One woe past another cometh. To get lodgings was a greater undertaking than the voyage. After a great deal of toil in searching I got a room empty, and I pay 3s. a week for it, the room is about eight feet square—sleeping on our boxes arranged in the most comfortable way necessity can point out, overrun with rats, glad of any place to shelter, and the prices of things you will scarce believe. The next morning there was no less than four persons wanted me to go work for them, joiners being the best trade that comes here. I commenced next day at the rate of 25s. per day I have seen no one that has been unsuccessful, no doubt there are some that do not succeed. The day we landed I saw a lump of gold 5 lbs. weight—a very nice lump to get before breakfast. You will be astonished when I tell you the prices here of a few things:—Bread 6d. a lb., tea 2s. sugar 3l. to 5l., mutton 3l. to 5l., beef 4d. flour 7d. a lb. (strange and broad 6d.) the bread is the best I ever eat. potatoes 4d. a lb., a head of cauliflower only 2s. 6d., a little cabbage 1s. eggs 4d. each, butter 3d. a lb., salt do 4d., ale 6d. a glass, brandy and spirits 1s. a glass; in the majority of places you get no coppers, in fact money is of very little value here; cheese 2s. 6d. a lb. The shopkeepers are making fortunes over and over. Labour is well paid for here, and any one who will work can make no mistake in coming out. I will encourage no one here individually that would say by and by that you had been the cause of upsetting me. I only say one word for all—I wish every one I wish well were here, and fight their way to success. I calculate that labor of every kind, for men and women, is five times the price of that in England. This is under my own observation. I could tell many things I have heard, I will say nothing but what I do know.

A draper, or any sort of a shop hand, can get £250 and board yearly; tailors 1s 6d an hour, the price of making a pair of moleskin trousers is 15s making a dress coat £3, all materials found the workman; brick-makers and layers £1 a day; stone masons and carpenters £1 5s a day; and many I know who are making £2 by piece work daily. The reverse of every thing here to that in England—the employer is the miserably man the workman the independent. Being antipodes to you, the reverse of every thing—here it now is spring time and very warm.

Pots and pans are a great price here; 10s. for a jug and basin—20s. for a boiler, such as would boil a leg of mutton in, in fact everything outrageous. Bacon 2s 1b, and ham in proportion; the current coin is English, sovereigns and silver the same as at home, and the local £1 and £5 notes, coppers very few, as the people think they are of no value. House rent is awfully high, as a great favour I was offered a house a few days since for the sum of £3 a week, the smallness of it I cannot describe to you, because I am a carpenter I would get the preference, and would give me the highest wages to do the work, they can get £5 a week for it, I declined it being a back street where the mistress could do no business.

It strikes me very forcibly that England ought to send us out provisions or we shall be short, it would pay merchants fully as well as cargoes of human beings; think of 23 ships coming up one tide, all with passengers, every day 5 to 10 arriving. I should think at present there are above 160 sail of ships lying here, the greater number without crews; there has been very few deaths on board any of the ships that come here. It is calculated that 4,000 persons arrive in this port weekly, when it will cease I cannot say.—We are tired looking out for a house, and up to the present have not got one, I was asked this day £6 10s. a week for a house with four small rooms, if we could get one no doubt we would do well. Dressmaking is a first-rate business here, or any plain sewing; £1 for making a silk dress; bonnet and hat making is good.

The Great Britain has not yet arrived. Imagine Pharaoh's host leaving Egypt and you will then have a faint idea of the people leaving here for the gold diggings, armed to the teeth and well mounted.

DEBATE ON THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.

The debate which engaged the House of Commons for two nights of this week, on the motion of Mr. Spooner for the repeal of the Maynooth grant, affords striking and painful evidence of the difficulty—not to say the impossibility—of recalling false steps, by which nations as well as individuals are subjected to the moral retribution of being made to "eat of the fruit of their own way, and filled with their own devices." It was once the happy privilege of this country to have its government, its legislation, all its civil institutions, based upon the surest of all foundations, upon the recognition of the truth revealed from Heaven, upon the establishment of the Church—divinely ordained for the maintenance and propagation of that truth—as the teacher of the nation, and upon the tenure of the Crown itself under an express compact allegiance to the King of Kings. But like another nation, which in ancient times was similarly privileged, this nation having by degrees become weary of the righteous constitution under which it had grown great and prosperous, has cast off the obligations and restraints of the principles by which it was formerly governed, and adopted new principles and new systems, partly in imitation of other less

enlightened and less well ordered countries, and partly in deference to crude and untried theories of social optimism. The result is, that while the ancient structure of our noble Constitution in Church and State has been partially demolished, fragments of it only remaining to attest what once it was, the erection of the new edifice which was intended to take its place, is the subject of endless bootless, and ignorant contention between the advocates of the most antagonistic principles and theories of government.

In this deplorable condition, the whole body politic being in a state of disorder,—the whole "head sick, and the whole heart faint, and from the sole of the foot even unto the head, no soundness in it."—we can hardly feel surprised that the course of a debate on a subject which touches all the deepest foundations of government, should be characterized not only by much contradiction and bitterness of feeling, but by much inconsistency and false reasoning, the whole terminating in an erroneous conclusion arrived at on erroneous premises. For this erroneous conclusion we frankly own that Mr. Spooner himself is in some measure responsible. He must, one should think, have seen and heard enough of the views by which Honourable Members are influenced on the question which he submitted to the decision of the House, to have known that by demanding at once the repeal of the Maynooth grant, instead of contenting himself with a motion for inquiry, he was sure to alienate from himself many votes which would have supported him if the latter had been the course proposed by him.

Lamentable though the fact may be, it is certainly not sufficient now-a-days to demonstrate to the House of Commons that Popery is a system based upon error, upon superstition, upon idolatry, that it is contrary to the revealed word of God. There are numbers who will contend in reply, that these charges are mere matters of opinion, which the Legislature cannot entertain; that if men are willing to adopt for their religion a system which to others appears erroneous, superstitious, idolatrous, that is entirely their own affair, and is not cognizable by others, least of all by Government and the Legislature; that if men choose to wrest and to misunderstand the Word of God, they have an unquestionable right to do so. Nor is it, to confess the truth, easy to see how, reasoning upon this basis, the endorsement of error by a State can be objected to, provided there be a certain number of members of the body politic by whom that error is regarded and held sacred as truth.

The only ground upon which, as it appears to us, the objections to the Maynooth grant can be sustained, in the present low and perverted state of the political and legislative mind, is the impeachment of the system for the inculcation and propagation of which the College is confessedly established, as a system which is radically anti-social, opposed to those first principles of human conduct, upon which all human society is, and, if it is to endure, must be founded. That impeachment, kept studiously free from all admixture of religious objection, however well founded, would, if followed up by evidence calmly tendered and dispassionately weighed, prove fatal to the claim of Maynooth to public support. As for the evidence it would be forthcoming in abundance, if a tribunal to receive it, and to adjudicate upon it, were once established.

We need not go far for proof that the Supremacy of the Pope is a fundamental principle of Popery, and that this supremacy is set forth in the public documents of the Romish Church, and inculcated in her Seminaries and manuals of theology in a manner which renders it morally impossible that any Papist should bear true allegiance to any Sovereign who does not bend his neck under the foot of the Pope, or live peaceably under any social organization in which the Papal Church is not either exclusively established, or at least absolutely dominant.

Again, we need not go far for proof that wherever the Papal Church has gained the position which until she has gained, her members are religiously turbulent and seditious,—she has invariably made use of the power ceded to her, for the purpose of encroaching upon the prerogative and authority of the rulers, and of trampling under foot the rights and liberties of the people. All the Potentates who have given in their adhesion to the Papal creed have found themselves involved in an incessant struggle against the usurpations of the Papal power; and all the nations that have embraced that creed have groaned under a system of grinding spiritual tyranny and ecclesiastical oppression. The history of all Europe abounds with proofs that this is the case.

Again, we need not go far to prove that the Papal system is subversive to all truth and good faith in the dealings between man and man. The Church which has set up the maxim that no faith is to be kept with heretics, has given ample demonstration to the world that no asservation of her members is to be believed, and no promise given by them to be relied on,—no, not even under the sanction of an oath,—whenever it is to her interest that the truth should be denied, falsehood asserted, or the most solemn pledges violated. That this is no exaggerated picture of the systematic iniquity of the Papal Church and of the moral obliquity which she engenders in her members, may easily be shown. We need not go further than the House of Commons itself, on the benches of which more than one "Honourable Member" is sitting who openly avows that he will never rest till he shall have accomplished the spoliation and overthrow of the Protestant Church, although, before he took his seat, he had by a solemn oath to bind himself not to use the power entrusted to him as a Member of the British Legislature, for the purpose of subverting or even weakening that Church, as by law established.

On a smaller scale the same callous familiarity with perjury is to be met with in every Court of Justice in Ireland, where all the safeguards of the administration of justice are nullified; where the seditious Priest boldly assumes the character of prosecutor, and places the guardians of the public peace in the felon's dock, by means of the evidence which a whole population is ready to offer upon oath, in the very teeth of truth and fact, "for the good of the Church."

It is by forcing such facts as these upon the attention of Parliament and of the country, by exposing the Papal claim, destructive of all other authority, and the Popish code of ethics, subversive of all social morality, in all their hideousness, that the advance of Popery must be combated. Let, as is proposed by the Earl of Winchester, a committee of inquiry be appointed,—let the authentic documents by which the policy of the Papal Church is governed, and the standard of instruction by which her members are guided, be subjected to a searching investigation,—let the influence of Popery upon the social and political condition of other nations be ascertained,—let above all, the inquiry be thrown open for the production of any evidence which may tend to illustrate the practical working of Popery among the Irish population, and to verify the sayings and doings of Popish representatives in the House of Commons, and we will be bound to say that numbers of men who voted against Mr. Spooner's motion under the impression that it proceeded from religious antagonism, or that it was untenable on the ground of equal justice to all creeds, will record their votes in favour of any measure calculated to put down so tremendous a social nuisance, and to disarm, in simple self-defence, a system which has vowed implacable hatred, and is carrying on war to the knife, against this Protestant kingdom and nation.—*John Bull.*

FUNERAL OF THE LATE BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

On Saturday last, Feb. 26th, the remains of the late lamented Bishop of Sydney were committed to their appropriate resting-place in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral, close to the Bust of his schoolfellow and friend, Sir George Gipps.

Arrangements had been made for the conveyance from Ashford of the mourners, who came from London by the express train. Soon after eleven o'clock they assembled in the Chapter-house, and the procession being formed, moved in the following order through the cloisters into the Cathedral:—

The Masters and Boys of the King's School, in which the late Bishop received his education.

- The Choristers.
- The lay Clerks.
- Minor Canons.
- Canons.

THE BODY.

The outer coffin was made of English oak, highly polished, and studded with three rows of nails. It was covered with a handsome crimson pall, upon which were placed the insignia of the deceased Bishop. The plate on the coffin bore the following inscription:—"William Grant Broughton, D.D., Bishop of Sydney, Metropolitan. Born April 1788, died, 20th of February, 1853."

The pall being borne by the Bishop of Quebec, Bishop Carr (Bombay), the Rev. Edward Cole-ridge, the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, the Warden of St. Augustine's College, and George Gipps Esq. (of Howletts).

Then followed the mourners—Jas. Broughton, Esq., the Rev. J. P. Francis, William Gibbs, Esq., —Gibbs, Esq., Selwyn Smith Esq., J. Leslie Foster, Esq., and others.

Afterwards came the Professors and Students of St. Augustine's College, in their academical dress.

Nothing could be more suitable and solemn than the whole of the ceremonial. The sentences and psalms were chanted by the choir, and the service was read by the Venerable Archdeacon Harrison.

It was impossible but that a strong feeling should be excited among those who, for the most part, and without previous acquaintance, were gathered round the grave of one to whom the Church owes so much—who had come home in reference to questions deeply affecting her interests—and who was carried off at a moment when his wisdom, his experience, and his counsel were so much needed. No one could, without emotion, see the young students of St. Augustine's, the future missionaries of the Colonial Church, looking down upon the coffin of one who had finished his course and was now resting from his labors. Doubtless his tomb will often be visited by those who may be emulous of running a like race.

After the conclusion of the solemn ceremony, the friends and mourners withdrew to the house of Archdeacon Harrison, and agreed to adopt measures to raise a fund, with the twofold purpose of erecting some monument over the remains of the deceased metropolitan, and also of endowing one or more scholarships to bear his name at St. Augustine's College.

It was also resolved to "tender the cordial thanks of the friends and mourners to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, for the very considerate and handsome manner in which they offered the cathedral as a suitable resting place for the remains of the late lamented Bishop of Sydney, and for the excellent arrangements which they made for the funeral."

Bishop Broughton was highly distinguished (being sixth wrangler) in a very good year at Cambridge 1818. He possessed vast stores of patristic and theological learning, and was remarkably familiar with the best classical authors. It is surely to his honour that these accomplishments of the scholar and divine were, in a manner, put out of sight by the abundant labours of the Episcopate, by that which came upon him daily—"the care of all the Churches."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, March 4.

CLERGY RESERVES (CANADA) BILL.

(Speech of Sir J. Packington, Concluded.)

He would now deal with that which was the real question before the House—namely, what was the obligation, on the one hand, and what was the answer on the other. He would not, in so doing, trouble the House by any extended remarks upon the history of this question, but he would only remind them of the vast length of time over which these appropriations were spread; and of their continued devotion to one sacred aim. (Hear, hear.) In 1774, only 14 years after the date of the conquest, the first Quebec Act was passed, and under that act the rights of the Roman Catholic Clergy to their dues and tithes were fully recognized; but it was the pleasure of Parliament at the same time to recognize the rights of the Protestant Church in that Country, and the Clergy, like those of the Romish Church, were allowed to collect tithes from those of their own denomination. In 1791 the 31st of George III. was passed, by which the tithes, so far as the Protestants were concerned, were virtually repealed, and one-seventh of the land was set apart in lieu of those tithes, in order to support the Protestant worship in the colony. The next important act was that of 1827, allowing these reserves to be sold; and this act completely recognized the endowments of the Protestant Church. For some years afterwards the Legislature of the Upper Province—and this was, he would remind the House, an Upper Canada question—"Oh, oh!" from Sir W. Molesworth.) He did not understand the groan of the right hon. Baronet; and he must repeat that this was an Upper Canadian question, (Hear, hear.) or, although it was true there was a portion of these Reserves in the Lower Province, the great bulk of them was in the Upper Province. (Hear, hear.) For a long series of years, then; this question had become a question of party conflict: there was constant disputes about the mode of dealing with this property, until at length the troubles of 1838 came on. Afterwards the desire on the part of the noble Lord to unite these Provinces was made known, and it was felt that the settlement of this reserve question was essential before the reunion took place. The Legislature of Upper Canada in 1839 expressed a desire that the Crown should deal with and dispose of these Reserves, and they passed an act vesting them in the Crown. When the act, however, came over, Lord J. Russell would not advise that the assent of the Crown should be given to it, and he left it to the Province to decide in what manner these reserves should be disposed of. The right hon. Baronet (Sir W. Molesworth) probably fancied that this was an admission that the right to deal with these reserves was in the Canadian Parliament;—but he must remind him that it was the Legislature of Upper Canada that was to deal with the reserves, and that it was a very different thing to leave the united Canadian Parliament to deal with these reserves in the Upper Province. In 1840 the Legislature sent over an act reserving the property for religious purposes, dividing the greater portion between the Church of England and the Church of Scotland, and giving the rest to other denominations. The opinion of the judges was against the legality of that act, and subsequently, in the same year, the act of 1840 was passed, the provisions of which are identical with the measure which had passed the Canadian Parliament, except as regarded the alterations necessary in consequence of the opinions of the judges. Up to that time these reserves had been devoted to the Protestant religion; and he challenged disproof when he said that this country was bound by the most sacred obligations to respect that arrangement so far as its principle was concerned—viz, the dedication of this property to religious uses, and that this Parliament was not at liberty, except by a tyrannical exercise of power, to divert this property from those religious uses. He wished now to examine the real value of the grounds taken up by the Government; that the right of self-control was paramount with the obligations not to interfere with the act of 1840. And here let him enquire, in passing, whether the present bill did not in itself violate this very principle of self-government? The answer of the Government would no doubt be that the Parliament of Canada had itself suggested the second clause which ensured the rights now enjoyed by private individuals. They pretend that a sense of justice allowed them to plunder the Church, and then to say that they would be careful to maintain the rights of A and B, was a perversion of a sense of justice which he need not insist. But then Government, ought to have drawn this bill without their second clause, if they wished to carry out their principle of the sacredness of local self-control, and trusted to the Canadian Parliament to carry out its due regard for vested interests. He claimed for the late Government—and he did not say it boastingly—that they had as great a regard for this principle of self-control as could justly be claimed by any Government whether that of Lord J. Russell, Lord Melbourne, or any other that he remembered. The noble lord (J. Russell) upon several occasions distinctly violated this principle, upon the ground that there were imperial considerations which overruled the acknowledged right of self-government. The Legislature of New Brunswick in 1848 passed a law giving a bounty upon the cultivation of hemp. This was disallowed by the noble lord's government, and the colonists remonstrated with Lord Grey upon this infraction of the principle of self-control. The Vagrant Act passed by the Legislature of New South Wales, in 1850, appeared to relate to a subject of exclusively local interest

but Lord Grey said it would bear hardly upon persons sent out with tickets of leave, and refused to advise the Crown to give its assent to the bill. More recently the inhabitants of Prince Edward's Island desired to have a bound to their fisheries, to protect them against the encroachments of American fishermen. The Government also in this case violated their principle. The latest case was with regard to the claim of the Legislature of New South Wales to deal with their land. In 1850 Lord Grey yielded to the desire of the Canadians to be allowed the control over their waste lands. The noble earl conceded in 1850 the prayer of the Canadians, but he refused in 1851 a similar prayer on the part of the Legislature of New South Wales. Lord Grey treats the cession of these waste lands as a cession of policy and not as a matter of right. In this view he (Sir J. Pakington) concurred with the noble earl. The Legislature of New South Wales demanded the disposal of these waste lands as a matter of right, and he (Sir J. Pakington) disputed it. He maintained that the right was in the Crown, and he could not see upon what principle it could now be contended that the right to deal with these reserved lands was vested in the Legislature of Canada, when they had been set apart for another purpose in 1840. (Hear, hear.) The Secretary for the Colonies (the Duke of Newcastle) had in another place taken exception to the language he (Sir J. Pakington) had used on this subject. He had stated that the arrangement of 1840 was made with a view to the union, and that the united Parliament of Canada could not fairly depart from them. The noble duke said, in reply to this, that the Union Act passed early in the session, and the Clergy Reserve Act towards the end. But there was the clearest evidence that the two measures were connected, and that the Clergy Reserve Act was passed with special reference to the union. Upon the 22nd of January, 1850, Lord Sydenham wrote a despatch to Lord J. Russell, a portion of which he would read. Lord Sydenham said:—

"That there is no subject of such vital importance to the peace and tranquillity of the province as the question of the clergy reserves: that there is none, with reference to the future union of the two provinces, (hear,) which it is more necessary to determine without delay; that it has been for many years the source of all the troubles in the province, the never-failing watchword at the hustings, the perpetual spring of discord, strife, and hatred; that to leave this question undetermined would be to put an end to all hope of re-establishing tranquillity within the province, but to establish the union without settlement of it, and to transfer the decision to the united Legislature, would be to add to the sources of discord which then prevailed in Lower Canada, an entirely new element of strife (Hear, hear); for among the various evils by which Lower Canada has been visited, one, and one only, perhaps the greatest of all, has been wanting—religious dissension; that he was satisfied that the value of arriving at a settlement could not be over estimated; and that, strong as those feelings might have been, the immense advantage of having the question finally withdrawn from the sources of popular discussion and dispute would reconcile all parties to it." (Hear, hear.) Every one must be compelled to admit that this despatch was written with especial reference to the ensuing union, and that in Lord Sydenham's opinion the clergy reserves question ought to be quite settled before the two provinces were united under one government. (Hear, hear.) Lord J. Russell upon the second reading of the Clergy Reserves Bill, on the 15th of June, 1840, said,—

"He would ask the House was it not desirable to prevent this question being brought before the united Legislature (Hear, hear.) and decided in a manner opposed to the views which Parliament was known to entertain?" (Hear, hear.) If the act of 1840 was regarded by the Canadians as preliminary and essential to the union, it was not consistent with fair dealing to give the united Legislature now the liberty to decide upon the disposal of those reserved lands. He had heard it argued on both sides of the House during the discussions upon Maynooth whether or not there was a compact made before the union by which the Imperial Parliament was pledged to continue the grant to Maynooth, and he had heard the opponents of the grant often admit that if it could be proved that the pledge was made before the union to continue the grant it could not now be withdrawn. He did not believe that the present Government would deny that to keep faith with Canada was an imperial consideration of the most binding character. (Hear.) As regarded the question of policy, there was one consideration which would come home to the feelings of every man, not in that House alone but in the country. It was simply this,—that if the Protestant people of Upper Canada, instead of being as loyal a people as ever lived under the Crown of England, had forfeited their allegiance, and annexed themselves to the United States, their property would have been respected. (Cheers.) No person could deny that this aspect of the question was a very serious one. (Hear.) In a work published by Archdeacon Bethune of Upper Canada, two cases were quoted, in which endowments made for religious purposes before the revolution were respected by the Government of the United States.—Being much struck with this statement, and desirous of obtaining correct information on a point of so much delicacy and importance, he applied to an American gentleman most conversant with the laws of his country, to know whether the United States Government really respected endowments made in districts prior to their being incorporated in the Union. That gentleman was a high authority on all matters connected

with the United States, and though not at liberty to state his name publicly, he would willingly give it in private to the noble lord or any other member who might care to know it.—Having put the case of the annexation of Canada to the United States, and asked whether in that event Protestant endowments would be respected, the answer was this:—

"I have seen the debate of last evening in the House of Lords as published in the morning papers. The remarks of the Earl of Derby are, no doubt, perfectly correct—that church endowments made previously to the revolution have been held sacred in the United States. A question seems to have been agitated whether a new distribution might not be made of Canadian reserves, without disturbing the original grant. That is quite distinct from the question of the validity of the grants themselves. I have no doubt of their being sustained in their integrity. They would be regarded as contracts, subject as such to no violation by State legislation, or otherwise. I have thus probably covered the whole ground of the inquiry which you did me the honour to make yesterday. Canadian reserves would be in no danger, if within the United States, unless the proposed alteration should be within the scope of the original grant." (Cheers.) After reading that letter, he could not help calling on the noble lord seriously to consider whether it did not suggest ground for most serious reflection in dealing with the question. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord would feel that he was justified in appealing to him in particular, because of the prominent part which he took in the transactions under Lord Melbourne's administration, at a critical period of the history of Canada. The noble lord well remembered the union of the two provinces. Against that measure he (Sir J. Pakington) humbly and earnestly remonstrated, but, in spite of the authority of Pitt, of Burke, and of Wellington, the noble lord persevered in effecting the union. It was unnecessary to consider whether that was a wise or an unwise measure, or whether the proposition before the House was not the first of the evil consequences which he had ventured to predict would flow from it. The noble lord must, however, recollect under what circumstances the union took place. Soon after the accession of her present Majesty a rebellion broke out in Canada. How and by whom was it quelled? By the loyalty of the people of Upper Canada.—(Cheers.) Who were these people? Speaking without any intention to disparage the inhabitants of other colonies, he would say that there was not within the wide circle of the British dominions a body of men so devotedly loyal as those Canadians, (cheers), descended from subjects of the British Crown in America who after the revolution, and the rupture between the United States and the home Government, from attachments to British institutions, left their homes and settled in Upper Canada, where, as Protestants of the church of England and church of Scotland, they formed as loyal a body of subjects as ever existed. (Hear.) Notwithstanding the important service these brave men had recently rendered to the British Crown, you disregarded all their remonstrances, and outraged their feelings by uniting them with a province widely differing from them in laws, in language, and religion. (Hear, hear.) That was the first blow to the loyal feeling of Upper Canada. The next blow was the Rebellion Losses Bill.—(Hear, hear.) That measure must be fresh in the recollection of some gentlemen opposite, among whom he saw a right hon. baronet who had used very strong language respecting it. If ever there was one public act more than another calculated to wound deeply the feelings of a loyal people, it was the Rebellion Losses Bill. (Cheers.) He would be slow to believe that any large portion of the population of Upper Canada had been shaken in their loyalty by these measures, but every one knew that from the date of the passing of the latter many persons began to talk of annexation. (Hear, hear.) With a feeling of anxiety and sadness he asked the noble lord to consider whether it was wise or prudent to wound still further the feelings of this loyal population? Was the noble lord prepared, in disregard of solemn obligations, in disregard of national faith, to assail the religion which they loved by depriving it of the support which had been solemnly guaranteed to it? (Cheers.) Was this the act of a parental Government? Was it wise or prudent to make it manifest to these loyal subjects of the Crown—attached to their church—attached to the monarchy of England—that you were prepared to repudiate obligations which the republic of America willingly recognized? (Cheers.) Let the House and the Government pause.

If he were to give expression to the feeling which promoted the course the Government was taking, it would be in this form:—"We can refuse this concession to New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island; but Canada is strong since the union of the provinces; the majority demand concession, and therefore they must have it." The policy was as erroneous as the act itself was unjust. Depend upon it, you are conceding to the wrong part of the Canadian population. (Hear.) If you want to retain Canada in connexion with the Crown of England, encourage those who are attached to it and to the British constitution (cheers)—those who love monarchy and who will not desert you, although you may drive them from you.—(Cheers.) You cannot trust those who are urging you on to this breach of national faith. Thus much with regard to the justice and policy of the act; and now he entreated the House to consider what would be its effect. Let him do justice to the conscientious and never failing efforts of the Church of England in Canada. Believe not that it relied exclusively on the reserve fund. No the Church of England in Canada had made

the noblest efforts to sustain itself. In the settled parts of Canada where population was dense, and where wealth abounded, churchmen were able to exert themselves in support of the Church, and they did so. There were parts of Canada, however, where civilization was just advancing in the wilderness, where population was thinly scattered and poor, and from those circumstances unable to exert itself in support of the Church. In those districts the blessings of religion were communicated to the population by travelling missionaries, who proceed from township to township, and even from house to house, preaching to congregations wherever they could find them. (Hear.) These Clergymen were supported by the fund which the government was about to take away. (Hear, hear.) This argument applied not to Upper Canada alone. The excellent and venerable Bishop of Quebec stated that the Church was struggling to make its way in Lower Canada in thinly populated and poor districts. There the Church of England was as poor as any in the world, and was surrounded by the Church of Rome, flourishing in wealth and pomp. (Hear, hear.) What was to become of the poor Protestants scattered over the wilderness in Lower Canada? A few words with reference to the view taken of this question by the Roman Catholic population of Canada, and those words should be uttered in the spirit of peace. Notwithstanding that some Roman Catholic members had swelled the majorities in the late divisions, he could not help thinking that the Roman Catholic population generally must be indisposed to the bill before the House. They were fellow-Christians, and had the advantage of a numerous, and he would gladly acknowledge, an exemplary priesthood, endowed with great wealth. Under these circumstances he could not believe that the Roman Catholic population could desire to deprive their fellow-Christians of the upper province of the comparatively small pittance awarded to them ("Hear," from the ministerial benches.) The meaning of that cheer was obvious; it was intended to say, "You may trust to Roman Catholic to protect Protestant endowments." Now, he maintained that the House was not justified in trusting to Roman Catholic forbearance for the preservation of Protestant interests. (Cheers.) A period of excitement might arise when kindly feelings would cast aside, and it must not be forgotten that some of the late divisions in Canada were actually carried by the votes of Roman Catholic members. ("No, no!") If hon. members would take the trouble to refer to the papers they would find the statement to be correct. Another reason for thinking that the Roman Catholics could not be anxious for the passing of the bill was, that should it become law they would feel that their own endowment might be placed in jeopardy by some unlooked for combination. Since the act of 1840 religious peace had prevailed in Canada; but pass this bill, and the spirit of discord would again animate man's minds. He implored the House to bear in mind the words of the petition from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, presented by the hon. baronet the member for the University of Oxford, to which the signature of the Archbishop of Canterbury was attached, and which called upon them, as they respected Him in whose hands were the destinies of nations, and by whose approbation and favour alone their welfare could be secured, to see that they disregarded not that justice which had commanded of the interests of that religion of which he was the author. (Hear, hear.) He thanked the House for the patience with which it had listened to him. (Cheers.) It had been his wish to approach the discussion of the question with no extreme views. He would not object to intrust the colonial legislature with power to make a fresh distribution of the property, provided due security were taken for the interests of the Protestant religion. But, if the noble lord persevered in forcing on Parliament this bill as it now stood—if he thought proper to abandon the sacred trust that had devolved upon them by the act of 1840, then he had no alternative as to the course which he should take. He was bound by the most solemn obligations to resist the measure to the utmost, and to denounce it as alike impolitic and unrighteous.

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WEEKLY CALENDAR.

DAY	Date.	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.
MON	April 10.	SUN. APT. EAST. (M. Num. 23.4.)	Acts 7. Heb. 12.
TUE	" 11.	(M. 1 Sam. 25.)	Acts 8. Heb. 13.
WED	" 12.	(M. " 26.)	Acts 14. James 1.
THUR	" 13.	(M. " 29.)	Acts 15. James 2.
FRI	" 14.	(M. " 31.)	Acts 16. James 3.
SAT	" 15.	(M. " 2.)	Acts 17. James 4.
SUN	" 16.	(M. " 4.)	Acts 18. James 5.
MON	" 17.	SUN. APT. EAST. (M. Deut. " 6.)	Acts 17. 1 Pet. 1.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms—ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS.
Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M.—
Terms of admission, Performing Members 20s. per annum; Nonperforming 25s.
MR. PAIGE, Conductor.
G. B. WYLLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1853.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

Yesterday, after the despatch of the routine business of the general meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, the report of the Select Committee presented on the 2nd of February last was taken into consideration.

That the subject therein treated had excited considerable interest, was demonstrated, not only by the large attendance of members, but by the number of communications read by the Secretary from parties who were unable to attend, containing remarks and observations upon the report.

The following members were present: the Lord Bishop, the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Hon. Jas. Gordon, the hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, the Reverends Provost Whitaker, J. Beavan D.D., S. Lett L.L.D., Ben. Cronyn M.A., D. E. Blake A.B., F. L. Osler M.A., E. Baldwin B.A., J. G. D. Mackenzie B.A., R. Mitchell M.A., H. C. Cooper B.A., R. J. MacGeorge, W. S. Darling, A. Sanson, T. B. Read, T. S. Kennedy, Messrs Arnold, G. Allen, E. G. O'Brien, H. C. Baker, T. W. Birchall A. Dixon, H. Rowsell, E. T. Dartnell, and H. Mortimer.

The Secretary at the request of the meeting proceeded to read the several communications which he had received bearing upon the question. These comprised letters from the following Clergymen, the Rev. Francis Evans, W. Bettridge, E. Denroche, W. Macaulay, F. J. Lundy, C. L. Ingles, A. Townley, W. L. Alexander, G. Hallen, H. E. Ples, T. B. Fuller, J. Usher, and J. Godfrey. There were likewise read reports relative to the subject from the Midland District Association, from the York Mills Parochial Association, and from the congregation of St. Paul's, Yorkville.

The following is a vidimus of the conclusions come to by the above parties.

Four were of opinion that if increased exertions were used on behalf of the Society by the formation of new branches &c. it would not be necessary to make any change in the existing By-Laws.

It was suggested by four that one half of the amount collected by the Parochial branches should in future be remitted to the Parent Society instead of one fourth as at present.

Two suggested that all sums collected should be sent without deduction to the Parent Society, an opinion which was concurred in by several of the members present. One of two proposed that the clergymen should double their annual subscriptions: This was objected to, but there seemed to be no difference of opinion that their subscriptions should be sent intact to the Society.

The Rev. Dr. Lett gave notice that at the meeting in June he would move the alterations in the By-Laws and constitutions subjoined to the Report.

The Rev. F. L. Osler intimated his intention of moving at the said meeting the following amendment to article 18.

"Clause commencing 'One Fourth' Erase the whole clause and insert 'The whole of the monies raised by the different Parochial Branches to be remitted to the Parent Society, either direct or through the Treasurer of the District Branch and out of the whole sum thus paid into the Parent Society shall be deducted the working expenses of the Society, and the sum payable to the Widows & Orphans' fund. The remainder to be divided into five parts; Two of which parts to be directed to the support of Travelling Missionaries, and in aiding new and poor missions; Two parts to be applied in aid of erecting Churches and Parsonage Houses and the purchase of Glebes. The other part to be devoted to making grants of Books and Tracts, or to aid in any way which may seem best, the objects embraced by the Society, with this addition that from this portion an annual grant be made so long as it may be necessary, to Trinity College."

The Rev. D. E. Blake, proposed that the word or District in the fourth clause of article 18 be expunged, confining the expenditure of the three fourths of subscriptions to the building of Churches and parsonages within the parish. It being provided that so soon as these objects were accomplished the whole amount without deduction should be paid to the Parent Society.

The Secretary communicated the following resolution to be moved by Dr. Mewburn:

"That from the report of the Select Committee, appointed to investigate the actual state of affairs of the Church Diocesan Society of Toronto, the said Society has not flourished in the favorable way expected by its Founders at its commencement, eleven years ago from certain causes;

which it is believed, may be removed or materially altered; one, evidently, the small amount, one quarter only of the subscriptions raised available for its working, while three-fourths are returned, to be applied to Church local purposes, in the different missions, by which, the resources of the said Society are crippled at the fountain head, and if this part of the By-law Section XVIII is allowed to remain, however altered in amount, it must entirely fail in the whole of its objects.

Be it therefore resolved, "That on and after the Annual Meeting of the Church Society, which shall be held in June 1853, the whole amount of the subscriptions and donations of the different Parochial Committees, shall be transmitted by each Chairman direct to the Treasurer or Secretary of the Parent Society in Toronto, and that after the said meeting in 1853, the words in the XVIII Section of the By-laws, 'one fourth, in the twenty-seventh line of the eighteenh Section,' shall be omitted, and the words, 'the whole amount of subscriptions,' inserted in lieu thereof."

The Secretary also read the following proposed alterations which he had received anonymously by post:—

ALTERATIONS in the By-laws and Constitution of the "Church Society," suggested for consideration at a meeting to be held on the 6th of April:

CONSTITUTION—Article XVIII. Clause commencing "One fourth," erase whole clause, and insert "One half of all monies raised by Parochial Committees to be transmitted to the District Treasurer, to be disposed of at the Annual District Meeting, thus—One fourth of all moneys so paid into the hands of the District Treasurer to be remitted to the Treasurer of the Parent Society, for general purposes; the remaining three-fourths to be applied to the payment of Travelling Missionaries laboring within the District wherein the money is raised, (if required,) otherwise to be remitted to the Missionary Fund of the Parent Society."

By-Laws for the management of the Widow and Orphans' Fund.

Section III. to be erased.
Section IV. after word "Annum" in the seventh line, insert "and shall pay annually into the Widow and Orphans' Fund the sum of One Pound Five Shillings."

The following communication from the Rev. Adam Townley was then read:—

"I beg leave to move an amendment to the following effect:—

Resolved:—That in No. 5 of the "Proposed alterations in By-laws and constitution" of the report of the select Committee for the words "one-half" shall be substituted the words—three-fourths, from Districts where a Travelling Missionary is supported, or the whole of the monies collected where no such Missionary is maintained, and that the eighteenth clause of the constitution be amended accordingly.

I should however be equally, if not more, willing to support an amendment, that all monies be henceforth paid to the Parent Society and that all payments, whether to Travelling Missionaries, or otherwise, should be made by it.

My reason for proposing the above amendments are these:—

1. That I am satisfied that the more diffusive our subscriptions are, the larger will be the aggregate sum; and, that consequently, did the whole of our Church Society subscriptions go into one common treasury, even the immediate falling off in their amount, would be small while our parochial subscriptions for local purposes would, from having that sole object in view, be much larger than at present. I found this conviction upon my own experience, which has been neither brief nor very circumscribed, and upon the too well-known fact that liberality in this day is not so much guided by the ability of the giver as by impulse, or the force of immediate and contiguous example.

2. That I know of no precedent for thus diverting to local uses, funds raised under the sanction of a general Church and Missionary association.

3. That our present plan, in even its proposed modification, of applying a large portion of the Diocesan Church Society's funds to Parochial purposes, seems like offering a bribe to the selfishness of its subscribers; a proceeding unworthy those high principles and holy motives which the Church of Christ ought ever to set before her children.

4. That, by that direct and sole appeal to the best feelings and highest principles of the members of the Church which would result from organizing the Diocesan Church Society upon truly Catholic and Missionary principles, a larger a much larger, amount would eventually be raised.

5. That the consent of the members of the Church Society will be almost, if not quite, as easily obtained to the entire alteration which I propose as to the partial one which the "Report" offers, while the ultimate satisfaction to the Christian feelings of all parties, will be far greater, I am ready to hope, in the former than in the latter case.

6. That dependant as the Church in this Diocese is, and must be, upon the support of her members, it is deeply important that the foundation of a much higher tone of brotherly love and Christian liberality than has hitherto prevailed, be at once laid, by fearlessly organizing our Diocesan Church Society upon the lofty principles of Scripture and primitive self-denial.—And never was such an impulse more needed; for the entire history of Christianity does not, I imagine, afford another instance in which so small a portion of the incomes of its members was devoted to the Church of Christ and his poor, as is generally the case on this continent!

7. That any objection which might be felt, by

some persons, to vesting so much power and control in the central Board, is entirely obviated by the fact, that the Incorporated Members of the Society all over the Diocese are equally Members of that Board with those residing in Toronto.

Some pertinent remarks were made by the Chief Justice, the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiére, the Rev. Messrs. Cronyn, Read, and Mr. Baker. In the course of which several well-deserved compliments were paid to the Committee for the able and satisfactory manner in which they had drawn up the report. It was then moved by Mr. H. C. Baker, seconded by the Rev. T. B. Read, and unanimously resolved:—

"That the thanks of this Meeting be tendered to the Committee who have devoted so much time to this subject, and drawn up the Report with such ability. That this Meeting adopts the general principles of the Report, and that it be brought up for final consideration at the meeting in June next."

We are delighted to notice the good feeling which marked the proceedings, and the zeal manifested by all present, to render the Society more efficient.

It was stated to the meeting, that the Finance Committee were devising ways and means of investing the amount which appears credited to the Widows and Orphans fund in schedule A of the Report.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

We extract the following from the *Daily Patriot* of this morning:—"Last night after the report left, the University Bill was passed through Committee. It was decided that the Medical Schools should be closed after July, 1853, and that the Medical Profession should have one year's compensation from that date."

Indignantly do we protest against the shameful injustice of this decision. It would be better not to award any compensation whatever, than mock the parties with such a miserable pittance. We look upon the proposition as a disgrace to our Province, and trust that it will be rejected before the Bill becomes law.

Several editorial articles in type this week, are, for want of space, obliged to stand over.

(For the Canadian Churchman).

COMMON SCHOOLS.

To the Rev. Messrs. J. McMorine, Moderator of the Scottish Presbyterian; T. WIGHTMAN, Moderator of the Free Presbyterian, and A. FERRIER, D. D., Moderator of the United Presbyterian Communion; ENOCH WOOD, President of the Wesleyan Methodist; J. H. ROBINSON, President of the Methodist New Connection; JOHN REYNOLDS, General Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal, and J. DAVIDSON, Secretary of the Primitive Methodist Conference; J. CLERIC, Chairman of the Congregational Union; the Ministers of the Baptist, and of other Protestant Dissenting Communion in Canada.

REVEREND SIRS:—

I venture to address you and through you, the numerous bodies of Christians whom you represent in this united province, on the subject of our Common School system. I trust you will exonerate so humble an individual as myself, from being actuated by anything like a spirit of dictation, in thus endeavouring to draw your earnest attention to this matter; my apology for this, perhaps apparent presumption, must be my deep conviction of the really awful importance of the question itself, and its being one to which I have given considerable thought and attention. Indeed our present system of Provincial Education is an evil of that monstrous character, that we need scarcely marvel if the very stones were to cry out, since if there be truth either in Scripture or experience, it is a system under which our children must grow up, if not open scoffers, intensely worldly, with feelings of cold and scornful indifference to all evangelical truth;—well therefore may the very humblest individuals of our Israel be excused for endeavouring to arouse the dormant energies of the more powerful advocates of Scriptural Education; and thus may even the feeblest hope to share in the honour of overturning one of the foulest conspiracies that was ever formed against the honour of Christ and the welfare, present and eternal, of the children of His people.

The Church of England and the Romish Communion in this Province, have already decidedly expressed their deep conviction that the care and oversight of the education and training, both for time and eternity, of our youth, can only be safely or scripturally entrusted to their Pastors.

The former, in the Diocese of Toronto, after having earnestly petitioned, without avail, to have distinct schools, did at her semi-Synodical meeting composed of her Clergy and Laity, in May, 1851, unanimously pass the following resolution, which was moved by the Rev. E. J. Boswell, Rector, Williamsburgh, and seconded by Lawrence Lawrason, Esq. of London.—"That this meeting desires to express its sense of the paramount duty of connecting religion with secular education; and in order to carry out this obligation, they deem it to be necessary to petition the Colonial Legislature to permit the establishment of separate Church Schools: and that the assessments ordinarily paid by Churchmen for

the support of Common Schools, be applied to the maintenance of such as are in connection with the Church, where such appropriation is practicable and desired; and that the Committee aforesaid be empowered to draft the same." The Romish Communion in Canada West, has recently advocated the same principle through its Bishop.

It only remains, therefore, that if, as I trust is the case, the Ministers and members of your various denominations feel a similar interest in the well being of your own youth, you also should all act with similar decision and then the youth of our Province are saved from the misery and ruin almost necessarily consequent upon a merely worldly education. For, thank God, the religious strength of our land is yet such that if our different religious denominations will only speak as firmly for the religious and eternal interests of their children, as men do for the attainment of supposed political advantages, the government must yield to our united, earnest, and determined wishes.

I will not presume, in addressing you, Revd Sirs, to dwell upon the deep necessity of early religious training, of "line being upon line, and precept upon precept;" or upon the vast importance of our children being taught, from their earliest days, to look upon religion as the "one thing needful, and being thoroughly imbued with the principle of "doing every thing to the glory of God." Nor will I insult your understandings by attempting to prove how opposite to all this is the bare idea of entrusting our children's education to the present Provincial Common School system.—a system which gives no security concerning the religious status of its teachers.—a system under which, as I understand, has been recently and officially declared by the chief superintendent himself, no minister is permitted to meet even the children of his own flock for the purposes of religious instruction,—a system which refuses to teach any catechism, or other formulary of Christian faith and practice; finally a system from which its friends are already insisting, (and who can deny their consistency!) that the Bible should be altogether excluded! Truly I should feel that it were indeed an arrogant slander, in me, to suppose that either you, or the sincere of heart amongst the religious communities with which you are severally connected, would willingly commit the largest proportion of the mental training of your young immortals to such a system as this—a system to say the least, from which all Gospel instruction is by law excluded.

Neither need I remind you, of how painfully deceptive is the plea of home religious instruction. As even were such instruction general, it is obvious that it could by no means make up for its entire absence during the longer and more important part of the day; the fulfilment of one duty can never atone for the neglect of another, or prevent the injury and loss arising therefrom, any more than morning and evening devotions can excuse all forgetfulness of God during the rest of the day. But, alas, sirs, I need not to tell you, how general is the utter neglect of home religious instruction.

Equally hollow and hypocritical, as you can bear me witness, is the semi-infidel plea that Sunday School tuition will meet the religious wants of our children. I say semi-infidel, because, if there were any force in the argument it would go far to show that with adults, Sunday religion is sufficient to serve for the whole week! Nay, but as regards our poor children, it is even more cruelly inapplicable than to adults; for from their young minds, impressions, especially of a serious nature, are but too certain to pass away as the "morning cloud and early dew," unless they are almost hourly renewed, and they themselves almost momentarily watched over, to guard them from the snares, and to snatch them from the power of temptation. But the whole pretension is as false as it is foolish, since it must be known to those who make it, that it is a mere fraction of the children of the Province who attend Sunday Schools at all.

It is evident then, as the wise and good in all ages have taught, that, if God is to be honored and man blessed, secular and religious instruction must go hand in hand. Never was there a more dangerous or a more foolish idea propounded, by men professing to believe Revelation, that mere intellectual culture will make men morally better: man never did, and never will, "by wisdom find out God." Nothing naturally increases the unholy pride of man's heart like the consciousness of intellectual power. Hence, where this power is imparted, unaccompanied, and, therefore, unrestrained by religious instruction, it is at once almost necessarily dedicated to the service of self and Satan. Unsanctified Intellect, despoiled Heaven of one-third of its glorious hosts, desolated Paradise, and, it is awfully to be feared, has destroyed not a few of the mightiest minds among the sons of Adam. O! Sirs, shall we not put shoulder to shoulder in order to drive this subtlest scourge of Hell from the land, ere it prove our children's ruin!

But Reverend Sirs, I must crave your forgiveness, I am running beyond my intention. The object of this letter is respectfully to arouse the earnest attention of yourselves and people to this most momentous subject; and, in order to do so more effectually, I beg your attention to a few facts, showing what have already been the ruinous effects elsewhere of such a Christless method of education, as that which is now forced upon this unhappy Province. I further wish to answer one of the most popular objections brought against Common School religious instruction in this Province. And, lastly, I beg your candid and friendly consideration of a plan for Denominational Schools, which I have already published in some of the Provincial papers, and which, the approval of others sustained me in thinking, is

open to no serious objection, especially so far as its principal features are concerned.

It is to the working of a similar system in the United States that the advocates of our Provincial Common School law most frequently point us, as giving satisfactory evidence of its excellence. To this test, then, I am perfectly willing to bring the controversy between merely secular and religio-secular education; and, only regret in doing so, I shall be compelled to give so dark a picture of a people, so many of whom I highly esteem. But the unpleasant task is forced upon me, by the incessant appeals which are made to the supposed excellent effects of non-religious education amongst them. I admit then, that, in the neighboring States, this system of mere intellectual instruction, dissociated from all religious training, has accomplished, to an extraordinary degree, the object for which it was instituted; and that the Americans are distinguished by a mental activity, alike remarkable for its acuteness and its general diffusion—a character not inaptly styled by themselves, *smartness*. But alas! for the *contra*. How deplorably deteriorating to their high principle, and moral tone of their national character, has this miserably worldly training in their Common Schools proved. Thus—Is there any people of equal commercial wealth, in the trading honor of whose majority there is so little confidence? Is there any people amongst whom filial affection and reverence are so low? Is there any amongst whom wealth is so generally the sole object of pursuit? Is there any nation in which the Christian Ministry amongst all denominations, has so little influence in guiding the people in their daily walk and conversation, or when they are, in general, so miserably supported? Is there any portion of the Anglo-Saxon race so large a proportion of whose males are habitual neglectors of public worship? Is there any people amongst whom human life is so recklessly risked for the sake of commercial speculation? Finally, is there any community in which personal violence is so frequent amongst, what ought to be, the respectable classes?

It becomes not creatures to guide their conduct, in matters of principle, by its apparent results for good or evil. We are under the law of implicit obedience to what God commands. But yet, so far as it is lawful for us to judge by results, I mourn to think that the United States already afford a melancholy proof of the ruinous effects, moral and religious, of mere secular education; and if that they are not apparently, if Providence does not graciously interfere, rapidly sinking into a morally debased condition, that must for ever silence the advocates of a non-religious State education. America affords powerful evidence of the striking correctness of the principle laid down by one of the ablest writers of the present day, when he says:—"Education (non-religious) and civilization, generally diffused, have a powerful effect in softening the Savage passions of the human breast; but they tend rather to increase than diminish those of fraud and gain, because they add strength to the desires by multiplying the pleasures which can be attained only by the acquisition of property."

Permit me, Rev. Sirs, in further proof of the ruinous consequences of non-religious instruction, to place before you the substance of a longer extract, containing some appalling facts, from the above writer, Sir Archibald Alison, taken from his new work, the continuation of his "History of Europe;" he says:—"the utmost efforts have for a quarter of a century, been made in various countries to extend the blessings of education to the labouring classes; but not only has no diminution in consequence been perceptible in the amount of crime and the turbulence of mankind, but the effect has been just the reverse; they have both signally and alarmingly increased. Education has been made a matter of state policy in Prussia, and every child is by the compulsion of government, sent to school, and yet serious crime is about fourteen lines as prevalent, in proportion to the population in Prussia, as it is in France, where about two-thirds of the whole inhabitants can neither read nor write. In France itself, it appears from the 'Statistique Morale de la France,' that the amount of crime in all the eighty-three departments, is, with one single exception, in proportion to the amount of instruction received. By far the greater proportion of the ladies of pleasure in Paris come from the districts to the north of the Loire, the most highly educated in France. In Scotland, the educated criminals are to the uneducated as 4½ to 1; in England as 2 to 1, nearly; in Ireland they are about equal. In America, are in most of the States of the Union, three times the uneducated. These facts, to all persons capable of yielding assent to evidence in opposition to prejudice, completely settle the question." "Experience has now abundantly verified the melancholy truth so often enforced in Scripture,—so constantly forgotten by mankind—that intellectual cultivation has no effect in arresting the sources of evil in the human heart; but that while it alters the direction of crime, it also increases its amount. Hence, "the precept of our Saviour was to preach the Gospel to all nations, not to educate all nations."

(To be Continued.)

MARRIED.

In the Church of St. John Baptist, Oak Ridges, by the Rev. W. Blake, Rector, the Rev. J. D. La Touche, to Catharine Munro, daughter of Martin MacLeod, of Drywick, Canada.

DIED.

On Sunday, the 27th inst., at the residence of G. L. Maddison, Esq., Scarboro, Colonel Hill of Rosebank, Newmarket, aged 55 years.

NOTES MADE ON THE CONTINENT
IN 1848-9.

BY REV. J. A. SPENCER, D. D.

(Concluded from page 288.)

"Sunny Italy"—Virgil's Tomb—Its Picturesque Location—Hills about Naples—Grotto of Pausilippo—Length, Character, &c., of this Tunnel—Hill of Pausilippo—Classic Remembrances—Ride along the Bay of Naples—Remains at Puteoli—Temple of Serapis—Ruins of an Amphitheatre.

I am not at all sure, whether a large portion of the enjoyment which travellers find in "sunny Italy," does not depend upon the delicious climate, which seems so to soothe the senses into a dreamy and luxurious quiet, that one looks at objects through a new and different medium, one feels that he gazes with other eyes than he thought, and as day follows day he learns to appreciate that height of facility to southern regions, *et dolce far niente*, which our colder climate and our more active habits can neither understand nor enjoy. At times the sky is so perfectly lovely, the air is so balmy, and all nature clad in her robe of beauty and fragrance so delightfully, that it seems as though the charming fables of its poets had their realization, and we can well fancy that we are indeed amid the Elysian fields, and drinking in beauties fit for the heroes and princes of immortal song. Some such days as these have fallen to our lot during our sojourn in Naples, and on one of the brightest and sweetest mornings which could be imagined we sailed forth, as well to enjoy those luxuries which God in His goodness showers upon all ages, the pure air, the warm sunshine, the fragrant orange grove, &c., as to revive and deepen our recollections of classic scenes, rich in ancient lore and the resort of pilgrims from every land. The day was devoted to Virgil's tomb, Pozzuoli, and neighbouring objects of interest.

The tomb of the greatest of Latin poets is just on the skirts of the city and overlooks the road as you ride in a southeasterly direction along the bay toward Baia. Alighting from the carriage we walked up quite a hill and arrived at the vineyard in which the tomb is situated. After traversing a path for a few hundred yards, we came to a spot of ground second in interest to no other where rest the ashes of a child of song. It was necessary to go down several steps and through a low portal, and then we stood in the very place, where, as we have no reason to doubt, the remains of Virgil were deposited by order of Augustus. The tomb, which has the form of a small temple, is not large, and far from imposing; it is arched over head with stone, and looks out at one side on the grotto or rather as we should call it tunnel, of Pausilippo: a little way off, too, the deep blue Mediterranean rolls in majesty and beauty, even as it did when the Mantuan used to sit and gaze upon it with a poet's eye. A stone like a modern tomb-stone, has been erected, and on it is inscribed the epitaph which Virgil himself is said to have written.

"Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc Parthenope: cecini ruscua, rura, boves."

I shall not impose upon you, gentle reader, with the reflections which this interesting spot stirred up in my mind: you, who may by this time know something of my tastes in such matters, will not doubt that I was sufficiently excited, though I spare you the infliction of any ecstasies in which I might indulge.

Naples, as you may recollect, is surrounded by hills, objects which detract from facility and convenience of intercourse between distant points in the same proportion that they add to the picturesqueness and beauty of the scenery. It would seem that ages ago the inhabitants of these regions had caught the idea and understood the uses of cutting a road through, instead of carrying it over the top of, a lofty hill. The proof of this is the Grotto of Pausilippo, which is mentioned by a number of the ancient writers as one of the great works elaborated before their days: they do not inform us who was its author. The grotto serves as a short cut through a very high hill, enabling the passenger by foot or by carriage to traverse a level path of half a mile instead of having a journey of two miles and a half around and over the hill. We rode through this singular passage or tunnel, as we should term it, and I cannot but think that it deserves a word or two of description. The nature of

the substance is fortunately very soft and easy to cut, it is what is called tufa, a sandy yellowish-coloured volcanic substance, found in great abundance in the neighbourhood of Naples, and much used for building walls to vineyards, small houses &c. The road is about fourteen feet wide, is paved with lava, and nearly level; its length is about half a mile in east and west direction. The height of the excavation or tunnel is said to be 150 feet, and it is lighted at all hours with lamps scattered along at a few points, and quite insufficient to give light to those who are passing along the road. We were not able to see distinctly as we rattled through the grotto, and I was constantly in fear lest we might run down some people on foot and fall foul of the numerous vehicles and donkeys which use this great thoroughfare between the villages and Naples. Happily, however, neither in going nor returning, though we dashed through at a fine speed, did we meet with anything untoward or unpleasant.

Of the Hill of Pausilippo I need not say much: its fame is well known to all lovers of classic lore as the residence of Virgil, Silius, Italicus, Lucullus, Pollio, and others, no less distinguished for talent, learning, wealth, and other qualities. The ruins of former villas and elegant edifices are plainly evident, as indeed is the case almost everywhere about Naples.

Continuing our ride, or drive, as the English term it, we skirted the picturesque shores of the bay of Naples, being not only delighted with the lovely scenery of a region unsurpassed for its facilities for ministering to luxury, ease, and indolence, but deeply interested in the localities which called up in our minds the long and oft-read history of Rome and its wonderful power, greatness, and glory. There in the distance was the island of Capri, where the tyrant Tiberius spent many of his days, and revelled in his dark and disgusting licentiousness; near by is Nisida, with its fine old castle; and to the west lie Ischia and Procida, the former renowned for its strength and its connection with many prominent historical events, the latter well known on account of the far-famed "Sicilian Vespers." As we proceed the road opens to us new views, each different from the other in some respects, and yet each very lovely and attractive to those who admire the beautiful of nature and art. The high hills in the distance which lie behind Pozzuoli, the broad valley called *de' Bagnoli*, spread out in all its luxuriousness before the eye, the beautiful gulf of Puteolano, so named from Puteoli, the ancient appellation of Pozzuoli, the numerous villas, the convent on the top of a lofty hill, and the rich and glowing vineyards and olive groves, all around, present a superb prospect, one which, as seen under the soft and languid sky of Naples, is indescribably lovely.

We spent some little time at Pozzuoli in examining the remains thickly strewn around, giving sure evidence of what we know from history that this was one of the favorite places of resort of the ancient Romans, and here they erected their lordly villas here enjoyed the exquisite beauties which nature has bestowed with a lavish hand, and here revelled in those pleasures and enjoyments to which a wealthy and corrupt state of society infallibly leads. Among the numerous antique remains of the temples, we gave more particular care to those of the temple of Serapis. When discovered, about a hundred years ago, this ancient temple was in most excellent preservation, and it is a source of regret to observe how it has been not only despoiled of most of its ornaments, columns, statues, vases, &c., but suffered to go to ruin and decay from want of care and the effects of the weather. Still, as it now stands, there is hardly any ruin more interesting and instructive than this, or which gives one a better idea of the vast size and imposing character of an ancient, heathen temple. It was built in the second century before the Christian era, and bears even in its ruins the evident traces of great beauty and architectural grandeur and skill.

According to Sir Charles Lyell, "Signor Carelli, who has written the last able treatise on the subject, endeavours to show that all the religious edifices of Greece were of a form essentially different; that the building, therefore, could never have been a temple; that it

corresponded to the public bathing-rooms at many of our watering places; and lastly, that if it had been a temple, it could not have been dedicated to Serapis, the worship of the Egyptian god being strictly prohibited, at the time when this edifice was in use, by the senate of Rome." This is a mooted point, and though much might be said both for and against the view just quoted, I doubt if the reader would care to enter into the question, so I leave it to the antiquarian.

From the temple of Serapis, a short walk brought us to the extensive ruins of an ancient amphitheatre. In several respects it agrees with that which we saw at Pompeii; but in others it is sufficiently diverse to need a word or two of description. The arena is nearly 200 feet long by 130 feet broad, and there were trap doors or covered openings in various parts of the arena, by which the carcasses could be speedily removed from sight and the games and shows as little interrupted as possible. In the lower story, or portion beneath the level of the arena, is a small chapel dedicated to St. Januarius, Bishop of Beneventum: the ancient tradition is, that when he was exposed in this amphitheatre to bears to be devoured, the ferocious animals fell down at his feet and left the saint unharmed. Several thousands were converted by this miracle, which so exasperated the lieutenant of the brutal Dioclesian that he caused the venerable bishop to be decapitated at once. This amphitheatre was no doubt capable of holding 45,000 persons, as we are assured by ancient writers.

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REFERENCES permitted to the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John McCaul, LL. D., President of the University of Toronto—the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A., Rector of Toronto—the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary to the Church Society, Toronto, and the Rev. R. J. MacGeorge, of Streetsville.
Toronto, Oct. 14th, 1852. 11-2m

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I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, (Signed) JOHN LLOYD. June 6th, 1852.

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PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS RECEIVED MONTHLY.

READY-MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

Table listing clothing items and prices: Men's Br. Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Mole-skin Trousers, Do. Check'd do., Do. Black Alapaca do., Do. Russell Cord do., Do. Princess do., Do. Canada Tweed do., Do. Broad Cloth do., Do. Cassimere do., Boy's Br. Holland do., Do. Check'd do., Do. Mole-skin do., Do. Tweede do., Do. Broad Cloth do., Do. Russell Cord do., White Shirts, Linen fronts, Striped do., Men's Black Cloth Vests from 7 6, Do. Black Satin do., Do. Fancy Satin do., Do. Holland do., Do. Fanny do., Do. Velvet do., Do. Marsaille do., Do. Barathea do., Boy's Fancy do., Do. Silk do., Do. Satin do., Do. Cloth do., Do. Tweede do., Do. Cassimere do., Men's Cloth Caps, Boy's do., Men's Mole-skin Trousers, Do. Linen Drill do., Do. Check'd do., Do. Courtieroy do., Do. Satinett do., Do. Cassimere do., Do. Buckskin do., Do. Doeskin do., Boy's Drill do., Do. Check'd do., Do. Mole-skin do., Do. Canada Tweede do., Do. Cassimere do., Do. Tweede do., Red Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts and Drawers.

MEN'S PARIS SATIN HATS, BLACK AND DRAB.

New Style Business Coats, in all Materials.

DRY GOODS:

Table listing dry goods items and prices: uolin Delaines, y wide, Prints, Fast Colours do., Heavy Ginghams do., Splendid Bonnet Ribbons, Straw Bonnets, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Edginge, Artificial Elowers, Shot, Check'd, & Plain Alapacas, Table Linens, Quilts, Counterpanes, Bed Tick, and Towels, Crapes, and Materials for Mourning, Infants' Robes, Caps, & Frock-Bodies, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, and Neck-ties, Cap Fronts, Muslin, Netts, Collars, Silks, Satins, &c., Orleans, Cobourgs, DeLaines, Factory Cotton, White do., Striped Shirting, Cotton Warp, Ladies' Stays, Fringes, Gimps, Trimmings, Barege Dresses, Silk Warp Alpacas.

No Second Price

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, Adjoining the Court House.

Toronto, April 21, 1852.

361-ly

Trinity College, Toronto.

REGULATIONS for Medical Students entering, in or after October, 1853, adopted by the Council of Trinity College, October, 1852.

- 1. They must pass before entering, the Matriculation Examination. 2. They must keep terms during two years in College, under the regulations provided in the case of Students in Arts, and pass the examinations for Students in Arts, falling within that period. 3. After the second year they must reside either in College or in licensed Lodgings (unless their Parents be resident in Toronto) at the discretion of the Provost and Professors. 4. They may proceed to the degree of M. B., at the end of a Medical Course of four years, commencing at the expiration of the Arts Course of two years, provided that they shall, at that time, have entered on their 22nd year. 5. They will be required before admission to the degree of M. B. to declare themselves bona fide members of the Church of England, and to subscribe the Three Articles of the 36th Canon.

JAMES BOVELL, Dean.

Toronto, March 11th, 1853.

University of Trinity College.

A SUMMER Course of LECTURES will be delivered by the above Faculty, commencing the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY, on the following subjects, viz.:

- Practical Chemistry..... Professor Hind. Diseases of Women and Children Prof. Hodder. Operative Surgery..... Prof. Denzely. Regional Anatomy..... Prof. Bethune. Histology..... Prof. Bovell. Hygiene..... Prof. Hallowell. Medical Jurisprudence..... Prof. Badgley.

Fee for each Course Five Dollars.

For further particulars, apply at the Rooms of the Medical Faculty, Spadina Avenue, near Queen Street West.

Toronto, February 8th, 1853.



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many proofs are here given; and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases of both adults and children. I have studied it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEVELAND, M.D.

Brunswick, Me., Feb. 5, 1847.

Lowell, Aug. 10, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I have been cured of the worst cough ever had in my life, by your "CHERRY PECTORAL," and never fall, when I have an opportunity, of recommending it to others.

Yours respectfully,

S. D. EMERSON.

Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unmistakably distinct.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRING, July 5, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer.—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "CHERRY PECTORAL," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength until my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine, I had the gratification of curing with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumner District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have the pleasure in certifying these facts to you, And am, sir, yours respectfully,

J. F. CALHOUN, of S. Carolina.

CHURCH, Pa., Aug. 23, 1846.

J. C. Ayer.—Sir: I was taken with a terrible cough brought on by a cold, in the beginning of last February, and was confined to my bed, more than two months. Coughing incessantly night and day. I became ghastly and pale, my eyes were sunken and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was rapidly falling, and in such distress for breath, that but little hope of my recovery could be entertained. While in this situation, a friend of mine, (the Rev. John Keller, of the Methodist church) brought me a bottle of your CHERRY PECTORAL, which I tried more to gratify him, than from any expectation of obtaining relief. Its good effect induced me to continue its use, and I soon found my health much improved. Now in three months I am well and strong, and can attribute my cure only to your great medicine.

With the deepest gratitude, yours, c.

JAMES GODFREY.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Toronto by Lyman Brother & Co., in Hamilton by Hamilton & Kneeshaw; in Kingston by E. W. Palmer; in Montreal by Lyman & Co.; in Quebec by Joseph Bowles, and by the Druggists everywhere throughout the Provinces and United States. Toronto, March 31st, 1852.

New Advertisements.

Important to Importers of British Goods.

First steamer to Rochester. THE STEAMER



ADMIRAL.

CAPTAIN ROBERT KERR,

WILL (commencing on Thursday the 12th inst.) leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER, calling at Whitby, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope and Cobourg.

Engineer's Office, Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Company, TENDERS

WILL be received at the above office, until the Twentieth inst., from persons willing to undertake the construction of a BRICK HOUSE at the Yonge Street Depot.

DISSOLUTION!

THE Partnership existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JARVIS & ARNOLD, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

TORONTO, 31st March, 1853.

DEAR SIR,—

Several warm and attached friends of mine have called upon me to know whether I would be a candidate at the forthcoming Election for this City, and with a desire to defer to the opinion of the Electors to be expressed in some legitimate and satisfactory way, I have heretofore declined returning any other answer than this, "If it be the desire of my former friends that I should be a Candidate, I would accede, and if elected, would endeavour to serve them as faithfully as I had already done."

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, HENRY SHERWOOD.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE UNITED EMPIRE MINSTREL.

A Selection of the best NATIONAL, CONSTITUTIONAL and LOYAL ORANGE SONGS, Poems and Toasts, with a Biographical and Chronological Table, a History of the POPES OF ROME from the first until the present, and various other matters relating to our common Protestantism.

HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller & Stationer, 8 Wellington Buildings, Toronto.

Wanted for a Seminary.

A LADY of some experience to take charge of the advanced Pupils in a School for Young Ladies. Satisfactory references as to ability will be required. Applications to be addressed "Box 411 Post Office, Hamilton.

WANTED.

A LADY of the Church of England, competent to undertake the care and education of three little Girls, the eldest eleven years of age. The usual branches of a thorough English Education, and Music required. Address M. B. box 306, Post Office, Toronto, stating qualifications, and the salary expected.

1853.

WINTER.

1852.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS and MILLINERY,

AT THE TORONTO HOUSE, VICTORIA ROW, No. 60 King Street East, 4 doors West of Church Street, Toronto.

J. CHARLESWORTH

HAS pleasure in acknowledging the very liberal share of public patronage afforded him since his commencement in business in this City, would now call the attention of his numerous customers and the public generally, to his large and well assorted Stock of

DRY GOODS FOR THE WINTER.

With great inducements in BONNET and CAP RIBBONS; Bonnet Ribbons worth 9d. selling for 6d; Cap Ribbons worth 7d. selling for 5d.; and a great variety in the same proportion. Also a large lot of CASHMERES, CLOTHS, COBOURGS, ORLEANS, PRINTED DeLAINES, &c. for Ladies Dresses. WOOLLEN HOSIERY, GLOVES &c. WOOLLEN SCARFS and SQUARE SHAWLS. SILK VELVETS, &c. &c.

J. C. has within the last few days bought at very low prices a large lot of BLANKETS and FLANNELS, which will enable him to sell them to Retail buyers at wholesale prices, thus effecting a saving for the benefit of his customers.

The Staple or Domestic Department

Will be found well furnished, and offering great bargains, having been bought within the last two months, with nearly the same advantages as the Blankets and Flannels already mentioned. Particular attention is called to Bleached Shirtings, Grey Factory Cotton and Shirtings, Striped Shirtings, Prints and Derries, Dennims and Drills, Rough Hollands, Draperies and Huckabacks, for Towels, Grey Cloths and Satinets, &c., &c.

The Millinery Department

Will be found replete with all that can be required for the Season, in Cloaks, Caps, Head Dresses, Bonnets in Silk, Satin, Plush Silk, and Cotton Velvet, Terries, &c. &c. And for price, quality, &c., has no hesitation in saying that in an honest way of doing business, no house in the Province of Canada can under sell him, and beyond an honest way of doing business, he makes no comparisons whatever.

The whole Stock being manufactured in his premises, with every advantage for cutting and making up, is most calculated for giving satisfaction to buyers.

J. C. has a few maxims in the management of his daily increasing business, which from principle he cannot deviate from, viz.:

On all occasions speaking the truth, whether in favour of the buyer, or against the Seller. Serving a customer in a way that secures their calling again should an opportunity present itself. Dealing with others in a way that he would wish others to deal with himself.—Asking the lowest price at once. A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling. Small profits and quick returns makes a heavy purse.

AN EXAMINATION OF STOCK AND PRICES IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. Remember the Toronto House, No. 60 King Street East. J. CHARLESWORTH.

WANTED,

An Experienced Salesman, to take charge of the Store. ALSO A Youth that has had some experience in a Country Store.

TO Grammar School Teachers.

CANDIDATES for the situation of Master of the Grammar School, Hamilton, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Elmslie, and of the Grammar School established at Oakville, are requested to forward their applications with testimonials of teaching on or before the 23rd of April, and presenting themselves for examination at the Grammar School in Hamilton on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The subjects of examination will be from Homer, Iliad Book VI. Lucian, Life and Timon. Horace, Odes. Sallust. Translation of English into Latin. Ancient Geography and Mythology. Greek and Roman History and Antiquities. Geometry, First Six Books Euclid. Mensuration. By order, of the Board of Trustees. WM. GRAIGIE, Secretary.

March, 17, 1853.

ST. JAMES'S SCHOOL, Three Rivers, C. E.

Course of Studies for the ensuing half year, ending on June the 16th, 1853.

FIRST CLASS—GREEK, The Alcestis of Euripides, succeeded by Homer's Iliad, Book XXIV., and Odyssey, Book XXIV.; and on intermediate days the continuation of Demosthenes de Corona, and Polybius. LATIN—Virgil's Aeneid, Book XII., Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum.

SECOND CLASS.—GREEK—The Oedipus Rex of Sophocles; Selections from Homer's Odyssey, and the Crito of Plato. LATIN—Horace—Odes, Books II. and III., and Epistles, Book I.

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASSES.—The usual introductory Classical Books. Of the following studies, some are pursued in combined classes, others by individual teaching.—The Holy Scriptures, the Greek Testament, English Grammar and Composition, History and Geography, Ancient and Modern; Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid's Elements, &c. &c. S. S. WOOD, A.M., Corp. Coll. Camb. Rector Three Rivers, Jan. 15, 1853.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, a Lady to fill the situation of GOVERNESS, capable of teaching French, Music, and the usual English branches. Address Box 96, Post Office Brockville. March 10th, 1853. 32-3i.

A LADY requiring a Governess is desirous of obtaining one accustomed to Tuition, including a good knowledge of Music and French. Apply B. C., office of Canadian Churchman, post paid. Toronto, 13th October, 1852.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Establishment for Young Ladies, CONDUCTED BY MONSIEUR AND MADAME DESLANDES PINEURST, TORONTO.

THIS Establishment is composed of, besides the Principals, two highly educated assistant English Governesses, and one French.

Professors Of Singing..... Mr. Humphreys. Of Music..... Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Strathy. Of English..... Of Writing..... Mr. Ebbles. Of Drawing..... Mr. Hopper Myer. Of Callisthenics..... Mr. Goodneir. Terms per quarter, for boarders including all the various branches in French, English, with Music, Drawing and Needlework.

TUITION. A UNIVERSITY SCHOLAR of the Toronto University, accustomed to Tuition, would be happy to read with one or two Pupils. Address A. Z., Box 192, Post Office, Toronto. Jan. 27th, 1853. 26-1f

Western Assurance Company's Office. Toronto, 4th December, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend to the Stockholders in the

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, Of Ten per cent. for the year ending the 30th of November, 1852, payable at the Company's Office on and after the 22nd day of December, instant, with a Bonus of Twenty-five per cent. to be added to the paid-up Capital. By Order, ROBERT STANTON, Secretary and Treasurer. December 4th, 1852. 24-1f

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated under Provincial Statute 3rd Wm. 4th, Cap. 18 and further empowered under 6th Wm. 4th, Cap. 20, to grant Inland Marine Assurances. Capital—£100,000.

ASSURANCES effected by this Company on all descriptions of Property against Loss or Damages by Fire, or by the Dangers of Navigation, on favourable terms. Offices, George Street, City of Toronto, where forms of application and all necessary particulars may be obtained T. BIRCHALL, Managing Director Toronto, September 7th, 1850 7-1f



CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Chartered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL—£100,000, in Shares of £10

HOME OFFICE—TORONTO. President..... Isaac C. Gilmor, Esquire. Vice-President..... Thomas Haworth, Esq.

Directors: George Michie, James Beatty, Eug. Miller, M. P. Hayes, Wm. Henderson, Rice Lewis, And John Howcutt, Esquire. Secretary and Treasurer.—Robert Stanton, Esq. Solicitor.—Angus Morrison, Esq. Applications for Fire Risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank. Office Hours—10 A. M., to 3 P. M. ISAAC C. GILMOR, President. ROBT. STANTON Secretary & Treasurer.

Agents: In addition to those previously notified, the following are appointed:—

Quebec, Thos. Morkill; Dundas, T. Robertson; Guelph, T. Saunders; West Flamboro', Wm. Coleclough; Fort Erie, James Stanton; Galt, Peter Cook; New Aberdeen, George Davidson; Streetsville, T. Paterson; Markham, A. Barker; Amherstburg, T. Salmoin; Preston, L. W. Desmarer; Caledonia, N. McKinnou; Brampton, Peter McPhail; Kincardine, D. McKendrick; Port Sarnia, W. B. Clarke. The establishment of farther Agencies will be duly notified. Toronto, Dec. 11 1851. 12-1f



HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE—No. 71, King Street, Toronto, over Darling Brothers.

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouse, Buildings, in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

DIRECTORS: JOHN McMURRICH, Esq., President. James Shaw, Alex'r McGlashan, Joseph Sheard, Franklin Jackes, A. McMaster, W. A. Baldwin, William Mathers, Thomas Clarkson, John B. Warner, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. Toronto, June 5th, 1850. 21-1f

"The Canadian Churchman"

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The following gentlemen act as AGENTS for this Journal:— M. Ogle & Son, Glasgow. Mr. S. A. Ackrily, Fredericton, N.B. T. J. Scovil, Esq., Cambridge, Woonstock. James Grover, Esq., St. John. Mr. W. L. Averley, Esq., St. John. L. P. W. Desbrisay, Esq., Richibucto. Rev. Jas Hudson, Minnitchi. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK, DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER, AT THE OFFICE OF THE "CANADIAN CHURCHMAN," No. 113, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.